

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN. — WASHINGTON.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

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## FLAX CULTIVATION IN THE WEST.

PASSING a few days recently in Southern Ohio, and a part of Indiana adjoining, we were much gratified to see the large fields of flax which abounded in that rich agricultural region. We saw hundreds of acres devoted to this valuable object; but sorry to say, for the most part, with only half its legitimate purposes, that of its seed, in view by the cultivators. Seed is the only object for which the mass of the crop is produced. For the want of proper machinery to dress it, the lint is thrown away, and rotted in the barn-yards. Machines, however, are beginning to work their way into the flax-growing country, two or three being already established in and about Springfield, in the Mad River valley. When machines of the right kind are permanently established, we see no reason why flax will not become a continual crop in the Western States, north of the Ohio River, as hemp is at the south of it. It is an excellent crop for a rotation, leaving the ground clean, light, and free; in this particular, an excellent preparation for wheat, and not considered more exhausting than the cereal grains.

As now cultivated, for seed only, it is sown at the rate of one to two bushels to the acre, according to the quality of the ground; too thin for good lint. It grows high and branching, and on good land, yields twelve to fourteen bushels per acre. The cultivation is simple. A single plowing on mellow, free soils, a dressing with the harrow, then sowing, and a brushing in of the seed, is sufficient. When the crop is matured, it is mowed, or cradled, if very stout. Mowing, however, is the usual way of cutting. After drying on the ground, it is carefully bound into bundles, and the seed whipped out by hand-beaters.

There are large fields of the White, or Canary flax in growth. It is somewhat larger than the common flax, and thought by its cultivators to give a greater yield of seed. We saw specimens of stalks (or straw) just previous to blooming, which were three and a half feet long, a fair sample of the whole field. The flax seed of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, must be worth millions of dollars the current year, as every field we saw was of the finest growth, the season being moist and warm. Oil mills are frequent. The highest price, in cash, is paid to the farmers for the seed; the oil finds a ready market in the Eastern States, and thousands of tons of the cake are transported to this city for shipment to England. It sells at the mills where

manufactured, according as they stand contiguous to canal and railway communication, at ten to fifteen dollars a ton. The mills have paid for seed the past two or three years, \$1 25 to \$1 50 per bushel.

When the sale and preparation of the lint shall become an important object in flax cultivation, as by the introduction of proper dressing-machines, we trust it soon will be, the crop will be much more profitable. The yield of seed will be less, as it must be thicker sown to give a finer fibre. It may have to be somewhat earlier pulled, or cut, and a less proportion of the seed may be marketable. The cultivation may have to be somewhat nicer. The method of harvesting will be more expensive, as the crop must be pulled, or cut close to the ground, as with hemp; but all these increased labors and expenses will be doubly compensated by the sale of the lint, which yields some four hundred pounds to the acre of well-dressed flax, worth six to eight dollars the hundred. In Ireland the average is about two tons of straw per acre, which yields about five hundred pounds of dressed flax.

It is a matter of surprise that, in a country where cotton and hemp have arrived, years ago, at an advanced state of improvement in their manufacture, flax, an equally valuable article, in the extent to which it is used, should be so far behind. The flax-cotton, about which so much was said a few years since, for linen fabrics, proved a failure; for, by shortening its fibre, the desirable characteristics of the linen article was lost. That could be spun on cotton machinery, or something near like it, but flax proper, requires manipulations of its own. With a broad growth of the article among our farmers, and efficient machines to break and dress it into marketable shape, we have little doubt that it will afford a profitable staple of manufacture, even into many articles where hemp is now used. For all the coarse, heavy purposes, hemp, as now, must be required, its great length of fibre affording a strength that flax is unequal to; but if we cannot go into the manufacture of fine linens, coarse ones, with threads, twines, cords, and various articles, may be made in this country, of great consumption among our own people and trades, and building up for their fabrication permanent establishments, adds largely to our wealth and resources.

CUCUMBER EXPERIMENT.—Mr. G. R. De Forest, of Somerville, N. J., writes us, giving us his experiments with cucumbers. He states that he put the hills four feet apart, with ten seeds in the hill. Where they came up too thick, he thinned them out. In part of the hills

he put some super-phosphate of lime, and in part barn-yard manure. He says those treated with super-phosphate of lime, stand the dry weather and yield better than those having the yard manure.

For the American Agriculturist.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTES ON THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE climate of the mountain region of North Carolina appears not to differ very greatly from that of Long Island, Southern New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. It is perhaps more variable, but the extremes both of heat and cold are less than are reached in those more northern and less elevated regions. The usual crops are the same, those of most consequence being corn, rye, oats, and grass, and in the eastern parts, buckwheat and clover. Fruit is a more precarious crop, from a greater liability to severe frosts after the swelling of buds in the spring. This year the apple-crop has been thus totally destroyed, so that in considerable orchards I have not seen a single apple. Snow fell several inches in depth in April, and was followed by a severe freezing night, and even young shoots which had begun to grow, forest trees, and leaves which had expanded, were withered.

The summer pasture continues about six months. The hills generally afford an excellent range, and the mast is usually good, much being provided by the Chestnut, as well as the Oak, and smaller nutbearing trees. The soil of the hills is a rich dark vegetable deposit, and they are cultivated upon astonishingly steep slopes. It is said to wash and gully very little, being very absorptive. The valleys, and gaps across the mountain ranges, are very closely settled, and all the feasible level ground that I have seen is fenced, and either in cultivation or producing grass for hay. The agricultural management is nearly as bad as possible. Corn, planted without any manure, even by farmers who have large stocks of cattle, is cultivated for a long series of years on the same ground; the usual crop being from twenty to thirty bushels. Where it fails very materially, it is thought to be a good plan to shift to Rye. Rye is sown in July, broadcast, among the growing corn, and covered with a plow and hoes at the "lay by" cultivation of the Corn. It is reaped early in July the following year with cradles, and the crop is from 5 to 15 bushels. The following crop of Corn is thought to be much the better for the interpolation. Oats, and in the eastern parts, Buckwheat, are sowed in fallow land, and the crops appear to be excellent, but I can learn of never a measurement. Herds-grass is sown on the valley lands, (rarely on the steep slopes of the mountains,) with oats, and the crop

without any further labor, pays for mowing and making into hay for from four to eight years afterwards. Where it becomes mossy, weedy, and thin, it is often improved by harrowing or plowing with a small "bull-tongue," or coult r, and meadows thus made and occasionally assisted, are considered *permanent*. The hay from them soon becomes in large part, however, coarse, weedy and bushy. *Natural meadows* are formed on level land in the valleys, which is too wet for cultivation, by felling the timber and cutting up the bushes as close to the ground as practicable, in August. The grass is cut the following year in June, and again in August or September, at which time the new growth of bushes yield to the scythe. The sprouts cease to spring after the second or third year. Clover is a rare crop, but appears well, and is in some localities a spontaneous production. Hay is stored in very small quantities in barns, and the larger part is stacked in fields. The hay fields are pastured closely, and with very injurious effect in the spring and autumn.

Horses, mules, cattle and swine are raised extensively, and sheep and goats in small quantity throughout the mountains, and afford almost the only articles of agricultural export. Although the mountains are covered during three months of the winter with snow several inches in depth, and sometimes (though but rarely) to the depth of a foot or more, and the nights at least are nearly always freezing, I have never seen any sort of shelter prepared for neat stock. In the severest weather they are only fed occasionally, hay or corn being served out upon the ground, but this is not done daily, as a regular thing, even by the better class of farmers. One of these, who informed me that his neighbor had 400 head that were never fed at all, and never came off the mountain, in consequence of which "heaps of them" were starved and frozen to death every year, said that he himself fed all his stock only "every few days," and sometimes not oftener than once in a week or two. The cattle are small, coarse, and "raw-boned." They are usually sold to drovers from Tennessee when three years old, and are driven by them to better low-land pastures, and more provident farmers, by whom they are fattened for the New-York market. During the past two or three years, in consequence of the increasing competition, the drovers have purchased also the two year olds.

No dairy products are sold. I have seen no cheese, but butter of better quality than I have found elsewhere at the South, is made by all farmers for their own tables. Mules are raised largely. The mares with foals are usually provided with a pen and shed, and fed with corn, cut oats, (the grain and straw chopped together,) and hay, daily during winter. This is done by no means universally, however. Stabling, and really comfortable shelter for a stock of mules, I have never seen prepared. The consequence is that the mules raised here are inferior in size and constitution to those of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, and command less prices when driven to the plantations of South Carolina and Georgia—the market for which they are raised.

The business of raising hogs for the same market, which has formerly been a chief source of revenue to the mountain region, has greatly decreased under the competition it has met with

from Tennessee and Kentucky. It is now a matter of inferior concern except in certain places where the chestnut mast is remarkably fine. The swine at large in the mountains, look much better than I have seen them any where else at the South. It is said that they will fatten on the mast alone, and the pork thus made is of superior taste to that made with corn, but lacks firmness. It is the custom to pen the swine and feed them with corn for from three to six weeks before it is intended to kill them. In some parts of the mountains the young swine are killed a great deal by bears. Twenty neighbors, residing within a distance of three miles, being met at a corn-shucking, last winter, account was made of the number of swine each supposed himself to have lost by this enemy, during the previous two months, and it amounted to three hundred.

Bears, wolves, panthers, and wild-cats are numerous, and all kill young stock of every description. Domestic dogs should also be mentioned among the beasts of prey, as it is the general opinion of the farmers, although wolves are very numerous, that more sheep are killed by dogs than by all other animals. Sheep raising and wool growing should be, I think, the chief business of the mountains. If provided with food in deep snows, a hardy race of sheep could be wintered on the mountains with comfort. At present no sheep are kept with profit. I have no doubt they might be, if shepherds and dogs were kept with them constantly, and they were always folded at night. Eagles are numerous and prey upon very young lambs and pigs.

Many of the farmers keep small stocks of goats, for the manageable quantity of excellent fresh meat the kids afford them, when killed in summer. Their milk is seldom made use of. They require some feeding in winter, and the new-born kids, no adequate shelter ever being provided for them, are often frozen to death. Goats, in all parts of the South, are more generally kept by farmers than at the North.

There are but few slaves in the mountain region. The farmers, almost universally, consider the institution of slavery as an unfortunate and dangerous one to the country, and slaves owned here, are reckoned to be unprofitable property, except by the sale of their increase.

The agricultural implements employed in the mountains, are usually rude and inconvenient. A low sled is used in drawing home the crops of small grain. As it is evident that large loads may be moved with a sled across declivities where it would be impracticable to use a cart or wagon, hill-side farmers elsewhere, very frequently find it advantageous to adopt the plan.

YEOMAN.

**LARGE FARM IN ILLINOIS.**—Jacob Strachan, of Illinois, has a farm of ten thousand acres, and has upon it this year 2,300 acres of corn, which will probably yield him 93,000 bushels. The corn fed to cattle is not husked, but cut up, and given to them stalks and all. He owns another farm six miles long by four broad. He paid last year \$10,000 for fencing. Besides these garden spots, he has large tracts of unimproved lands.

**LONGEVITY.**—If exercise promotes health, those who collect old bills of editors, should be among the longest lived people on earth.

## REVIEW.

**THE MODERN HORSE DOCTOR**, containing Practical Observations on the Causes, Nature, and Treatment of Disease and Lameness in Horses. By GEORGE H. DADD, M. D., Veterinary Surgeon. Published by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston, Mass. Pages 432, with illustrations.

From the cursory perusal we have given of the above, we think it the best of the kind for popular use, of any yet published in America. Most of the works hitherto issued on Veterinary practice, are either too voluminous and abstruse for the popular mind, or they are mere catch-penny abortions, got up by quacks, ignoramuses, or by those who are bookmakers by trade, to gull the vulgar public, and put a few dollars into the compiler's pockets. Dr. DADD in a great measure, avoids the faults of the first, and of course has no affinity with the last, as he is an enlightened man, and both an English and American practitioner of considerable standing. The volume under review, is the result of his own practice, combined with extracts, whenever necessary to illustrate his subject, from the writings of the best English and French Veterinary Surgeons.

To give our readers an idea of the style and matter of the "Modern Horse Doctor," we copy the following article, which has the merit also of being appropriate to the season.

### SLAVERING.—(*Augmented Salivary Secretion.*\*)

—Slavering horses are frequently met with in farming districts, where clover is used as an article of fodder. There seems to be some peculiar proverty about the flowers of clover which renders them a source of great irritation to the mucous surfaces and salivary apparatus of the horse. Some horses, however, will partake of clover without the least inconvenience; in fact, they "get used to it," as the saying is, and, with the addition of other grain, grow fat and sleek.

Lobelia and tobacco have about the same effect on some green horses as clover, always inducing an increased flow of saliva. These articles may induce an increased secretion of this fluid in two ways:

1. By irritation; the article coming in direct contact with highly sensitive secretory surfaces, which always pour out their fluids on the application of an irritant, so long as it remains an irritant, and provided the parts retain their normal sensibility.

2. Through the medium of absorbents; thus calomel affects the salivary glands, and causes them to secrete and pour forth an amount of fluid at times almost incredible. Any irritating body placed within the horse's mouth may produce an increased flow of saliva. It is the custom among horsemen in Hungary, to place on the horse's bit a small piece of corrosive sublimate, or arsenic, and very soon he begins to foam at the mouth, which is considered a mark of high temper; and, strange to write, his general appearance improves—he gains flesh; the coat lies smooth and sleek; he is all life and

\* *Showing the abundance of the Salivary Secretion.*—Mr. Charles Dickens, a veterinary surgeon of Kimbolton, has taken the trouble to ascertain the amount of saliva secreted by a parotid gland; he was enabled to make the experiment on a horse which was the subject of fistulous parotid duct. He found that, while the animal masticated hay, from eight to ten drachms of saliva per minute flowed; but if the jaws were quiet, from six to eight drachms only. Now, if we take the medium at one ounce per minute, and suppose an equal secretion from the opposite gland, it will fall little short of a gallon per hour, in a comparatively small animal. Adding to this, therefore, the submaxillary, sublingual, &c., secretions, the amount secreted in a given time must be very great.



ambition. But the day of reckoning comes; the poison accumulates in the system, and the high-mettled plethoric steed loses all his artificial qualities, so much admired; his mettle and ambition desert him, his muscles shrink, and he soon becomes food for the ravens and other beasts of prey. The sharp edges of a worn-down tooth, or a tooth in a state of ulceration, may give rise to profuse salivation; then again, a rough bit, and a hard master may be set down among the direct causes of this complaint.

Lastly. Indifferent fodder of any kind, and impaired digestive organs, are apt to produce augmented salivary secretion.

**Treatment.**—The causes must be diligently sought for, and if practicable, ought to be removed; this important step may, of itself, procure relief. If the trouble can be traced to a carious tooth, let it be extracted, or should the edges of a tooth irritate the inside of the cheek, apply the tooth rasp, and make all smooth. If any irritation exists about the glands of the throat and mouth, apply a stimulating application to them, composed of hartshorn and olive oil. When the malady is supposed to originate in consequence of the presence of some obnoxious article in the fodder, change the diet, and give the following:

|                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Powdered barberry bark, | } of each 1 ounce. |
| " gum myrrh,            |                    |
| " goldenseal,           |                    |
| " ginger,               |                    |
| " sulphur,              |                    |

Mix; divide the mass into eight parts, and mix one into *fine feed*, night and morning.

In some cases we have used gargles, composed of decoction of witch hazel, bayberry bark, tincture gum catechu, and a solution of alum, either of which is good when an astringent is indicated. There are cases, however, that often baffle our utmost skill, such, for example, as are supposed to depend on some lesion of the nervous structure, known by a partial paralysis of one side of the face.

Mr. Cox relates, in the *Veterinarian*, the case of a cow, "which was said to be constantly slaving, and more so when she was ruminating. The symptoms were, one eye half closed, caused by inability to raise the eyelid; the ear, on the same side, hanging down; and likewise the upper lip on the same side. It was evidently an attack of paralysis which was the cause of the appearances. The treatment was, blisters applied round the base of the ear, &c., and laxative medicines given. In a month she appeared well.

"Another, having the same symptoms, was cured by a like treatment.

"Another case yet, of like symptoms and treatment, with the addition of the insertion of setons, never recovered; her eyelid, and ear, and side of her lip, remained down, and she continually kept slaving, until, at last, I lost sight of her.

"I knew a mare in which the saliva ran out of the mouth in a most astonishing manner. The cause I found to be a slight attack of paralysis on one side of the upper lip.

"My attention was once directed to a cow that had been slaving for upwards of nine months previous. Gallons of saliva might be caught in the course of twenty-four hours. I examined this cow over and over again, but never could find any apparent cause for the morbid secretion. She had milked well the greater part of the time, and had never failed in her appetite. Although she had become very poor, she was sold to a sink butcher. I had not an opportunity of making a post mortem examination. The person that opened her could discover 'nothing the matter.'

"In another case of a cow, which presented the symptoms of the case last described, and which had been amiss about a month, we treated thus: a gentle purge was first given; afterwards, an occasional stimulant and tonic were administered; and the region of the parotid and submaxillary glands well blistered; and this was repeated. She ultimately recovered."

### THE SEBRIGHT BANTAM.

ALIAS, THE GOLD AND SILVER LACED BANTAM.

The article which follows is amusing, and at the same time highly valuable; it shows how the proud and beautiful little bird was made up from several varieties, to form a distinct breed. The English know more of the science of breeding than all the world beside; and this knowledge is exercised on their domestic animals from the noble racer down to a Tom cat, Guinea Pig, or Lop-Eared Rabbit; and from the proud and graceful Swan to the no less proud, and scarcely less graceful Bantam.

A few remarks may not be uninteresting to the readers of the *Poultry Chronicle* upon this beautiful bird. It is one whose value and real perfectness is scarcely yet known to the public. I will draw my descriptions as nearly as I can from my own recollections, and also from gleanings from a friend of mine—Mr. Hobbs—who was with the late Sir John Sebright, Bart., (of this neighborhood,) upwards of forty-five years, and who was very assiduous in assisting him in all his perfections.

Sir John was liked by his tenants, beloved by the poor, and was to all very charitable; in evidence of which we have almshouses and institutions, founded by him, for charitable purposes. Notwithstanding all this, he was a determined man—one of the old baronial school. In whatever he determined to do he seldom or never failed—and if he did, it was not for want of perseverance. I am informed that many years back his whole attention was devoted entirely to the improvement of sheep. I have myself seen in his park Spanish and South-downs together, (not white-faced Spanish;) I have no doubt there are many farmers at the present day who remember his celebrity for judgment in sheep. At one time he attempted to obtain a tortoise-shell tom-cat, but in that he failed; they always turned out of the feminine kind, though he strictly kept to the tabby and sandy. At another time, for his amusement, he had a beautiful black dog, (the character and likeness of which, painted by Charles Hamilton, Esq., now hangs up at Beechwood Hall;) he taught him many conjuring and amusing tricks at cards; poor animal! it was his master's will that they should die together. I must not omit his great care and encouragement of the pigeon. He was a very great fancier, and I am given to understand that he was the first importer of the Archangel. I remember he had two sorts—copper-colored, black wings, and black, copper-colored wings; however, I leave that to "B. P. B.," Mr. Eaton, and others; your horticultural friends can, I dare say, give you a better account of the Beechwood or Sebright melon than I, as I fear I should trouble you with any further comments not relative to that most beautiful of birds the Sebright Bantam.

The Cochins and Dorkings for weight and quietness—the Sebright for haughty carriage and diminutive beauty.

I remember a friend of mine having lost the prize at the Sebright private show only by weight; the little hen, five minutes after she was weighed, laid an egg—had she laid five or six minutes sooner, it would have obtained the £10 prize.

Well, Mr. Editor, my right-hand friend and I will now begin and give you a brief narrative of what happened while he was with the late Sir J. Sebright. I need not tell you how to judge upon a Bantam, or its qualities, as most of your readers know. The last object Sir John aimed at was to improve the Bantam to a clear, erect carriage. To effect this, he, about forty-five years ago, obtained a buff-colored Bantam hen, at Norwich; she was very small indeed, with clear slate-colored legs; on the same journey he purchased a cockerel, rather inclining to red in color, destitute of sickle feathers, with a hen-like cackle, and also (at Watford) a small hen, resembling a golden Hamburg. After this, by

drafting for five or six years he gained the very pencilled-feather he so anxiously sought after, by in and in breeding for about twenty years. He afterwards had a white cockerel from the Zoological Gardens, by which he made his silvers.

If any one were to take a trip to Boxmoor, or Markyate street, in the month of August, and stroll around the present Sir Thomas Sebright's park or lodges, (before he drafts his birds in September and October,) and were to see his magnificent birds—the most perfect of the class in England—he would not regret the day's journey. Sir Thomas is very liberal, and would not, I believe, object to any person looking round his walks who might apply to Mr. Spary.

### TREATMENT OF THE HORSE DISTEMPER.

By request, and in consequence of having had an unusual number of horses under treatment, during the last few weeks, suffering from influenza, (commonly called distemper,) which disease I believe to be, to a certain extent, contagious, I ask the liberty of communicating through the *Journal*, to gentlemen who own, or are interested in that noble animal, the horse, my opinion of what predisposes and makes them more susceptible of being affected by it, also what ought to be done to prevent it. The conditions inducing it may not produce any apparent effect while they exist alone, for some exciting cause may be required for their full development; for instance, gunpowder wants a predisposition to dryness, and peculiar composition in order to take fire from a spark. The most prominent predisposing causes are, sudden and undue exposure to extremes of cold and heat, impure atmosphere when in stable, arising from dampness, darkness and bad ventilation.

The skin of a horse at ordinary work is raised in temperature in order to maintain organic and animal activity, there is an unusual rapid passage of blood through the lungs and the whole system, and perspiration is excited; if, under such circumstances, he be suddenly exposed to the action of cold, by being put in a cold, damp stable, or any other way, this action of cold would greatly disturb the balance of circulation, (particularly in spring, when a horse changes his coat,) and produce a contracted state of the skin and its vessels, consequently blood collects round and within internal organs, by being repelled from the outward surface, which causes congestion of the internal organs, a condition only one stage short of inflammatory action; for instance, suppose we perspire from exercise, then to cool off, sit in a draught; in a short time we shall shudder without and chill within, and probably in less than twenty-four hours, suffer from sore throat and chest, caused by it. I believe that a cold northeast wind, (which ought most to be guarded against,) in which there seems to be something especially irritating, blowing into a well-ventilated stable, would induce cold and cough, for which reason I should recommend gentlemen contemplating building stables, not to have either doors or windows, or any other way exposed to the northeast. If the stable be warm, close, and damp, bronchitis and pneumonia will present themselves, and sometimes bad cases of influenza (if that disease be prevailing,) will follow the cold and cough contracted as above. A horse shuns of fensiveness instinctively, because his lungs require such a quantity of good air, he avoids offensive smells probably more resolutely than any other animal.

The heart of a man averaging about eight ounces at each pulsation, propels about two ounces of blood into the system, say, one hundred and forty to fifty ounces a minute, and about as much more is sent into the lungs in the same period; his lungs during ordinary breathing, contain one hundred and seventy to eighty cubic inches of air for the support of life. To maintain this at the proper purifying standard, he breathes out (expires) all hurtful



products continually collecting in the blood, and draws in (inspires) about twenty cubic inches of fresh air, some sixteen times every minute. The heart of a horse, at a low computation, is twelve times heavier than that of a man; it propels five times as much blood, viz: upwards of forty-six pounds are sent into the system, and as much more into the lungs every minute. This amount, great as it seems, is increased when in exercise, and so ample and so perfect is the apparatus for respiration, that the lungs are continually supplying adequate means for the purification of this enormous vital tide. This is not practically borne in mind, and those in immediate charge of horses (especially in this country) are often most ignorant of the properties of air and the requirements of blood.

Consider for a moment the size of an ordinary room, with its windows for light, its fire, and doors for ventilation, contrasted with many of the stables in this city, and you will find five, six, and seven horses, (each requiring eight times as much air as a man,) are stabled in less space than this, with perhaps no window that admits light, no provision to remove dampness and gasses originating in the natural evacuations. Why, may I ask, are so many stables almost dark, even in the day time? A kind Providence, as if to show man his duty to the lower animals, brings forth the choicest natural productions of organic life where there is the best light and purest air.

Where there is darkness in stables, there is almost always dampness; where darkness, dampness, and a close atmosphere combine, each and all reeking with decomposing animal evacuations, (particularly where the manure is put under the stable floor, which is of too frequent occurrence,) there is the worst possible provision for sustaining life and health in a state of integrity. Small indeed is the spark here required to kindle a great amount of disease. When influenza or any other kind of epizootic disease prevails, each is most severely felt in dark, damp stables, the unnatural heat of which is caused by many horses being crowded into a small compass. It has also a very serious effect upon the eyes, the details of which time and space will not at present allow.

Many horses bought by dealers of farmers in Connecticut, Vermont, and other States, are brought here, and two-thirds of the number are more or less attacked with distemper soon after their arrival. The reason is asked why. An observant man would not require an answer. Visit the farmers; there you will find the horse surrounded with a pure healthy atmosphere; if in the spring, (when most are bought,) living upon grass, clover, &c., not overworked, probably never driven fast; if stabled, fed regularly, good wholesome water, &c. It may take four, five, and sometimes eight or ten days, according to distance, to arrive here. One man is generally employed, (who often knows as much about a horse as a horse knows about him,) to bring a string of half a dozen, more or less, as the case may be. During the journey, (which is generally made as quick as possible, that no time may be lost, and more particularly to curtail expenses,) they are fed on cut feed, with probably a little extra quantity of meal, (no shorts,) and watered when conveniently met with. Upon arrival, they are at once ushered into the stable, (such an one as described above,) in some cases washed and showered all over with cold water, perspiring or not, immaterial; put in a stall to be dried by heat of the body and atmosphere combined, without even a thought of rubbing a single hair dry. Such treatment, with diet changed from grass to hay and meal, with perhaps a great degree of difference in the atmosphere to what he has been accustomed, and crowded in a dark, close, ill-ventilated stable, can any sensible man be surprised at the horse being sick? I should be much more so were he not, no matter what kind of a constitution he had previously.

If, instead of the above treatment, he traveled say about twenty miles a day, fed and

watered regularly, the former to consist of shorts principally, with hay, instead of meal, and upon arrival, (same feed continued a few days,) well cleaned, a good bed of straw, in a dry, well-ventilated stable, and such treatment followed up a few days, not one in ten would be attacked with disease, (unless previously contracted,) the owner save the expense of medicine and medical advice, and I probably lose the chance of having to present my bill for services rendered.

If the public, individually or collectively, derive any benefit from any of the foregoing remarks, I shall consider myself well paid, from the fact that I have been able to prevent even one of God's noblest animals (the horse) from sickness, and probably from a premature death. —S. MARLOR, in *Providence Journal*.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### FARMING IN ULSTER COUNTY N. Y.

SHAWANGUNK, Ulster Co. N. Y. July 12, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having been so often edified and instructed by the weekly perusal of your very interesting paper, I have ventured, as some small acknowledgement, to add my mite to the contributions of your correspondents. Although I may not at this time present many thoughts of peculiar weight and interest, I have thought that a brief communication might not be unacceptable; inasmuch as no correspondent, so far as my recollection serves me, has recently addressed you from this region of the Empire State. From the caption of this article you perceive that my location is in the town of Shawangunk, in the southern edge of the county of Ulster and adjacent to the counties of Orange and Sullivan. The town lies chiefly in a wide spread valley at the eastern base of the Shawangunk mountains, at a distance of 20 miles west from the Hudson river at Newburgh. The face of the country is rolling and beautiful, and although many of the ridges are stony, the soil generally is comparatively smooth and fertile. The mountains already named, are a noble range, rising in some parts to the height of 2000 feet. Their contour, as viewed from a distance is diversified and highly picturesque. The higher and more rugged parts are covered with wood, interspersed with patches of cultivated land, while in other places the cultivation extends entirely to the summit. They constitute, therefore, a beautiful feature in the scenery, when contemplated from the adjacent country, while from their summits the view is grand and magnificent, and bounded only by the powers of vision. The counties of Ulster, Orange, Sullivan, Dutchess, and Putnam, in New-York, of Sussex, in New Jersey, and of Pike, in Pennsylvania, are all, in whole or in part, embraced in the ample picture which is spread out before the eye of the delighted beholder. Many remarkable local curiosities also exist upon these mountains, which are accordingly a place of resort for multitudes from the surrounding country during the summer; and were their attractions better known and appreciated, they would doubtless be visited by large numbers of the lovers of the beautiful, or the sublime and the picturesque, from a distance. The Newburgh and Ellenville plank road crosses the mountains, about 2 miles from the highest and most interesting point of the range.

There is a very considerable variety of soil within the bounds of this town. In the southern part, with which I am most familiar, the soil is warm and gravelly, and well adapted to the production of the various kinds of grain. The same remark may apply to the eastern slope of the mountains, much of which, however, is rugged and difficult of cultivation. In the rest of the town a clay soil predominates; which though pretty well adapted to grass, is not so well fitted for the production of grain. There, as elsewhere, many of the farms have been impoverished by neglect and injudicious treatment. So far as I am informed, the sub-soil plow has not yet found its way into this region; though

I am persuaded, from the character of the soil, that its use would be productive of vast benefit to the farming interests. Indeed, on many farms draining and sub-soil plowing are indispensable to a high state of fertility. The mode in which farming is conducted, is, for the most part, quite superficial. But few agricultural papers are circulated. Our farmers generally undertake more than they can accomplish well. They are slow to adopt the improvements of the day; and too many of them are content still to use antiquated implements, which have long since been superseded by others which are far better. But little pains is taken to increase the quantity and to improve the quality of manures. Large deposits of muck of the best quality, (overgrown with worthless bogs,) are in many places undisturbed; while hungry, gravelly knolls, loudly plead for the benefit of the stores of vegetable matter which they contain. Around the tanneries (of which there are a considerable number) there are vast heaps of spent tan-bark, the accumulations of many years, which, if properly composted, and applied to the soil, would produce the happiest results.

The principal crops cultivated are corn, oats, rye, and buckwheat. Wheat is raised, but not to any great extent. It is regarded as more uncertain than rye, and upon the whole as less profitable. Corn is planted upon inverted sod, and, in most cases, without manure; except it may be a slight application of ashes, or plaster, or a composition of these and other ingredients. Under this mode of cultivation very heavy crops are seldom produced. The products of the dairy constitute an item of prime importance with most of our farmers. The universal custom is to *churn all the milk, with the cream*, according to the mode practised in the Orange county dairies. The butter so produced is of the best quality, saves well, and always commands the very highest price in the markets. Two plank roads connect this town with Newburgh, which is the natural outlet for all this region of country; and thither the most of the surplus products of the soil find their way; excepting grain, which is usually marketed at Ellenville, and other places west of the mountains, where it commands a higher price than on the Hudson. The reason for this is that the country beyond the mountains is but partially cultivated, and does not, by any means, produce a sufficiency of the various grains to meet the wants of the population, who are chiefly engaged in lumbering; and in tanning, and various other branches of manufacture. The Delaware and Hudson Canal also runs at the western base of the mountains, and affords a market for a large amount of the coarser grains, which are consumed by the horses used in towing, &c.

In view of these observations, it will be perceived that this region of country possesses many superior advantages; and there are many motives which should stimulate the farming population to cherish a spirit of improvement and of progress. The soil is, for the most part, naturally good, susceptible of a very high state of cultivation; and my limited observation and experience, in farming operations, convince me that, in all cases, *thorough farming*, is the most profitable. I would that every farmer in the land were a diligent reader of the *American Agriculturist*, or some kindred publication, and were endowed with an earnest spirit of improvement and of progress. Millions might thus at once be added to the wealth and resources of the country. M.

The remainder of this letter appeared last week under head crops.—Eds.

A FRUITFUL NEIGHBORHOOD.—In Wayne Co., Pa., in a circle of seven miles, there live thirteen families, which boast the aggregate number of 195 children. They are distributed as follows: Jonathan Adams 18, Jacob Kellum 14, John Kellum 10, David Eaton 15, Eben Brown 15, James Adams 14, Josiah Cole 13, Thomas Todd 29, John Phillips 12, Oliver Bullings 13,



James Brown 10, William Tyler 10, Amos Tyler 22. Total 195. Except Thomas Todd, none of these worthy citizens has had more than one wife. A man named Lockwood, in the same neighborhood, has been married three years, and has had six children.—*Tribune*.

#### CREDENTIALS OF THE AGRICULTURIST.

A SUBSCRIBER at Stone Mills, N. Y., in forwarding pay for some subscribers on the 10th instant, after stating that he delayed his own subscription to get as many more names as possible, says:

Some of those whose names I formerly sent you, say that the market Reviews and prices, alone compensate them for their subscriptions, to say nothing about the other valuable matter contained in each number. For my own part, I have been almost lost since waiting for the others to get the money ready for the paper. I have, indeed, other reading matter enough, but it does not at all satisfy me like your king paper. I consider it second to none. I have read, and continue to read, some of the best of those published in this State, and can say that I have never had so complete a view of the corn-trade throughout the world, as since I commenced reading the *Agriculturist*. I may say within bounds that, last year alone, poor as the season was, I was benefitted more than \$100 in reading your paper—setting aside the knowledge gained, which is worth to me more than five times that sum. I have built me a barn the past year 80 feet by 50, in which I have made invaluable improvements suggested by your paper. I have stabling under the whole of it, enough to hold 40 cows, room to house the manure, a granary, &c. I intend to give you a cut of it at some future time. I have arranged to save all the liquid from the stables.

L. KIEFFER.

A FARM ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES LONG.—This may not, perhaps, be any thing remarkable in Australia or America, but in England it is a rare occurrence; yet such is the fact, and furthermore, there is no other farm in Great Britain with every inch of which the public are better acquainted. The owner, or rather renter of this farm, is Mr. Brotherhood, of Chippenham, the contractor. This gentleman has an engagement for keeping the permanent way or rails of the Great Western in repair, and he rents at the same time all the land on both sides of the line, slopes, &c., belonging to the company. In some places between the line and the fence there may be twenty yards; in other spots it is not more than six feet, but all equally constitutes Mr. Brotherhood's farm, which, however narrow, is literally 150 miles long, and through its whole length—whether in grass or arable—is well, and, we have heard, profitably kept by Mr. Brotherhood, who has risen by his own industry from originally being a workman on the line, and whose enterprise is only equalled by his kindness and liberality to those he employs and others. He has a factory at Chippenham, where he employs 300 men.—*Bath Chronicle*.

POULTRY IN FRANCE.—The organization of the general agricultural competition finished yesterday, and the several juries made their awards. This exhibition numbers more than five hundred entries, among which may be noticed nearly all the French and Foreign Bovine, Ovine, and Porcine races. The birds of the farm-yard formed fifty very curious lots.

All the animal and the agricultural instruments were decorated with much taste. In order that this exhibition should be equal to similar ones in England, an elegant fountain was constructed, and masses of flowers decorated the place.

The flowers, the verdure of the trees, the voices of the animals, (query, the crowing of

cocks,) and the noise of steam-engines at work, gave to this great exhibition, held in the Champ de Mars, a peculiar interest.—*Journal des Debats*.

INDICATIONS OF RAIN.—The water-plungings of sea-fowl and fresh-water birds, is a sign of rain approaching—especially so in the case of the swan, and her cousin the duck,—from the presages of which latter bird we find the origin of the classical simile, "like a duck in a thunder storm." Virgil, it will be perceived, represents them as continually plunging in the water half sportively, half in earnest, as if they were anxious to wash themselves and be clean, when they knew they did not need either.

#### CATTLE FIELDS OF ARKANSAS.

THE *Van Buren Intelligencer* has the following in reference to stock-raising;

Arkansas is destined to be the great grazing State of the Union. Its extensive prairies and mild climate render it one of the greatest grazing countries in the world. Immense droves of cattle have been driven annually from our State to Ohio, when after being wintered one season, they are driven to the eastern cities and sold as fine "Ohio beef." The citizens of New-York and Philadelphia are hardly aware that most of the fine beef they purchase in their markets, is Arkansas bred. The cattle trade has commenced in another channel, viz: via Chicago, Illinois, where it is taken by railroad to the eastern cities. Some three or four thousand head destined to the "lake city," passed through our place during the past week. But the greatest and what is considered the most profitable trade is that to California. The droves that take this destination are much the largest and most numerous, more than doubling all other branches of the trade put together. The resources of cattle breeding in Arkansas are inexhaustible, and if our farmers and stock breeders choose, and are energetic and enterprising, they can command this branch of business over all other States of the Union.

FLAX CULTURE.—The Earl of Albemarle has addressed an important letter to the members of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, respecting the cultivation of flax in this country. His lordship says, "The present high price of wheat cannot always continue; is it not, therefore, desirable to have a crop that will indemnify the farmer for the occasional low price of grain? Now flax is exactly the description of plant for this purpose, for it is notorious that flax rises as wheat falls. It appears to be the most remunerative crop that can well be grown. I have accounts from various parts of the country which concur in the opinion that where there is a profit of £9 in a crop of wheat, there will be £20 in one of flax. The cultivation of flax would afford increased employment to persons of both sexes, of all ages, and at all seasons of the year. The plant will grow on almost every description of soil, and will take its place in any part of a rotation. Flax is no new crop in this country, as is shown by old leases, which contained clauses prohibiting its growth, being considered an exhausting crop. Granting that it is so, the artificial manures have entirely removed this objection, and it is grown in the present day in several parts of the kingdom. Mr. Warnes, of Trimmingham, has proved in his pamphlet that it can be produced 'on the edge of cliffs, and above 200 feet above the level of the sea.' The agriculturists of Ireland are already sensible of its value."

SOWING GRASS SEEDS.—To those who are about laying down land to permanent pasture or meadow, it is highly essential that the land should be worked as fine as possible, and rendered perfectly clean and free from seeds. The seeds should be sown on a calm day, [or they

would be irregularly distributed,] and be merely brushed in with a "light brush harrow," as the seeds of many natural grasses are so minute that if covered deeply they cannot germinate. When the object is to obtain a fine, close pasture in the shortest possible time, the seed should be sown without any other crop. Permanent grass seeds should not be sown before the first week in April, [May here,] nor later than the first or second week in August, being easily injured by frost when coming through the ground.—*Farmers' Herald, Chester, England*.

EXTENSIVE CORN FIELD.—The beautiful farm belonging to Wm. S. Sullivan, Esq., containing 1,200 acres, adjoining the town of Franklinton, has been rented to Messrs. Dixon, Merrick & Stitt, of this city, and from the manner in which it has been worked this season, they may well claim to be classed among the model farmers of the day. Notwithstanding the continual wet weather about planting time, they succeeded in putting in six hundred acres of corn, and by constant care and attention, they can show the tallest corn in the neighborhood. Fifteen shovel plows and three cultivators, worked by eighteen men and twenty-five horses, are kept in constant requisition; and the result is that scarcely a weed can be seen in the well plowed furrows. Twenty-five German girls follow the plow, and do the hoeing, for which they receive 62½ cents per day. The men receive \$20 a month. The view of the mound upon which the "log cabin" stands, is exceedingly beautiful. Far as the eye can reach, as you look down towards the "sunny banks" of the Scioto, the Summer breezes stir the waving corn.—*Columbus (Ohio) State Journal*.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE (ENGLISH) AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM.—An apartment is provided in the north wing for the Exhibition of Agriculture; there will be a museum of geology, rocks, soils, subsoils, and their produce. The young farmer or aspiring student will find, besides every suit of specimens, in a colored map of the country for that particular purpose, any district that produces limestone or mineral manure, chalk with or without flint, marl or green sand, and coprolite. An hour's examination will instruct more perfectly than a series of lectures. If the agriculture of any one district is required, he will find specimens with this end in view—the manure and the implements generally used; every variety of the grasses and grain in seed, and of the beautiful specimens of wheat (of which there are many in this corn district) and their uses—flour, starch, manufactured straw, and paper. There will likewise be exhibited the high products of the grazing districts—cheese, wool, &c.; so that the farmer, upon his visit to this scene of wonder and delight, will find himself at home at all his exciting pursuits, and feel well repaid, even by this true representation of his daily toil. This Museum of Agriculture will surpass any thing of the kind in Europe.

MILK FOR THE PARISIANS.—A most rigid surveillance is being now kept up not only in Paris and the Banlieue, but in all parts of the country from whence the capital is supplied, over the milk which is forwarded for the consumption of its inhabitants. Thirteen farmers have just been condemned fines of 100f. and under, and one to eight days' imprisonment, for sending milk mixed with water. The milk undergoes a rigorous examination at the railway stations, and also at the shops of the retail dealers.

COULDN'T BELIEVE HIM.—A young man, meeting an acquaintance, said, "I heard that you were dead." "But," said the other, "you see me alive." "I do not know how that may be," replied he; "you are a notorious liar; but my informant was a person of credit."



## Boys' Corner.

For the American Agriculturist.

## THE BOY WHO LIKED HIS SEAT.

On Wednesday after the Fourth, I was obliged to go into New-York. The cars were crowded with those who were returning to the city, after spending our national anniversary in the country. How much they must have enjoyed that day of release from city labor, and dust, and close streets bounded by high brick houses. How beautiful to them the green fields, the shady trees, and the soft-flowing river. How they gazed on the hills luxuriating in verdure, and the valleys rich with their treasures of wealth and beauty. "God made the country," and all his works are perfect. I pity those who are pent up in a large prison-city with nothing but a miserable ailanthus before their windows, which at all resembles the country, and who have to look up, up, up, before they can get a glimpse of the blue sky, and the fleecy clouds which sail majestically along, ever varying from one form of beauty to another. Thank God, my young friends, that he has given you a country home, and never leave it, unless stern necessity compels you to make your abode in the hot, crowded, feverish city.

The cars, on the morning of the fifth, were, as I have told you, crowded, and it was difficult to find unoccupied seats. A gentleman and his wife entered a car, near the door of which were two seats, with only one person in each. The first was taken by a boy about fifteen. The gentleman politely asked him if he would sit with another gentleman, that he and the lady with him might not be separated. The first impulse of the boy was a civil one, and he started to rise; but the second thought was ungentlemanly, ungenerous, and extremely selfish. "I like my seat very well," he mumbled, and drew back to the window and looked out. Perhaps even then he began to feel ashamed of his rudeness.

The gentleman behind him immediately arose, and offered his seat. It was accepted with a bow, and a "thank you, Sir." The lady was immediately behind the boy, and as she seated herself, she said to him in a low, kind voice, "I fear you will never be a gentleman." He made no reply, nor did he move his face from the window, but his very ears blushed scarlet. He was evidently ashamed. During the whole ride he kept nearly the same position, not being willing to meet the eyes of his fellow-passengers, for he must have observed their disapprobation of his ill manners, and before the cars were entirely within the depot, he went out upon the platform to escape from observation.

I hope the boy will never be rude in this way again, for he evidently was made unhappy by it. There is only one reason why I fear he will not profit by the well-merited rebuke he received, and that is, because I saw one of his cheeks puffed out with a quid of tobacco. I confess I do not expect so much improvement from a boy who indulges in such a filthy habit, as from one who does not.

A gentlemanly boy must always be happier than one who is rough and selfish. The boy in the car did not enjoy his ride, although as he

said, he liked his seat very well. His impoliteness made it unpleasant, and the remembrance of it will never afford him gratification. I hope none of you, who read about him, will be guilty of a similar error.

Always try to be accommodating to those about you. If you are asked to do a favor, do it as if it gave you pleasure. You will never have occasion to regret it. Be civil to those in your father's employment. Their love and respect is of value to you. There are very few sunk so low as not to appreciate true politeness. Above all others be polite to your parents, your brothers and sisters. Do not indulge in harsh words.

Perhaps the boy of whose history I have given you a single incident, never read Peter's instruction to the early Christians in his epistle to them, and did not know that the apostle considered politeness of sufficient importance to be worthy of the attention of those to whom he wrote. "Be courteous," is his direction to them, and I cannot give you better advice on the same subject.

ANNE HOPE.

For the American Agriculturist.

## DELAWARE BOY'S LETTER.

McDONOUGH, Del., July 17, 1854.

MESSENGERS, EDITORS:—You will probably be surprised in receiving another letter from me so soon, but as there seems to be so few boys who have the energy to write, and as I am desirous of improving myself, perhaps a few more lines will not be amiss, if they are not too imperfectly written. I supposed there were mistakes in my last letter, but did not discover them myself, and therefore I did not correct them. I believe there has been but one boy's letter in your paper since my last, which was a very good one. The writer speaks of the inattention which boys receive by editors and others. It is a deplorable fact that very little interest is taken in the advancement of the rising generation. It is true, there are a sufficient number of schools established, but there is something else required to encourage boys to push forward in their studies, and stimulate them to perform the duties of the school with energy. We must look to editors to notice us by advising us as to the course we should pursue in our efforts to progress, and occasionally giving space to a few lines through the medium of their papers. I am glad to say that some papers have adopted this plan; but few compared with the many. It would no doubt be an advantage to them, for they would gain many subscribers, for there are many boys who would willingly subscribe to a paper for the sake of having a letter published; besides this there are numerous other advantages which would arise from so doing. If a boy tries to do the best he can, I cannot see why it is that some editors will throw aside his letter. A "man" does no more than his best. I suppose the cause may be attributed to the intelligence contained in men's letters; but men were all boys once, and they should look back to the time when they were young and sympathize with us. But I have said enough about boys, and may be too fast, if so, please excuse me. I will now give you some account of the crops of little Delaware, as far as I am acquainted. In the first place, the wheat crop is injured somewhat by the rust throughout the State, and there will hardly be an average crop. Corn looks well, and if the wet weather continues, there will be a large crop. Oats are rather light, in the early part of the season there was too much rain. The hay crop is excellent, and was secured in good season, while it was dry. There are a great many reapers used in this part of the country, but the only kind that is used to any extent, is McCormick's and Hussey's. The former is admitted to be the best,

and contains several advantages over the latter. In the first place it is not so liable to choke; secondly, it is much easier on the horses; and lastly, it is pulled off at the side, which leaves room for the horses when the grain is not bound. But in Hussey's it is pushed off behind, and if, as is often the case, oats are too short to bind, they would have to be laid out of the way of the horses. The Hussey's reaper is the most used, in consequence of its having been the first patented. But McCormick's was the first invented, and it is that ingenious man, Mr. McCormick, who deserves the credit of giving the first idea of reapers, which has been so beneficial to the country. A great many in these parts give Mr. Hussey that credit, but 'tis false. The best mower used in this vicinity is "Ketchum's Improved," which is good enough, and will answer on most any land, if it is not too stony.

THE DELAWARE FARMER'S SON.

Here is a chance for some of our boys to criticize the style and some of the statements about reapers, &c. Who will do it? This letter was written on both sides of the paper. See our notes to correspondents on page 316.

## THE STRAWBERRY BOY.

The following simple and unvarnished story is strictly true. It is given as a horticultural item, to illustrate the progress in early life of a young horticulturist in that branch of industry.

Fourteen years ago last May, on Saturday at noon, a boy called at my dwelling-house to sell strawberries. He was a slender form, apparently about fourteen years of age, with a bright and intelligent countenance. The fruit was beautiful and tempting, but I had bought enough at market in the morning for dinner and for tea, and refused to purchase more. He observed that his strawberries had just been picked from the vines, and would keep for the Sunday. My wife was much pleased with his gentle and pleasant manners, and decided at once to purchase, and to engage a daily supply from him for the season. Upon inquiry we learned that, with his father and young brother, he cultivated vegetables and fruit to sell in the Cincinnati market, on a small place near Newport, Kentucky; that he had a taste for horticulture and for books, and that no effort was spared to improve his knowledge in both. In summer he cultivated the soil, in winter the mind.

For three years we were regularly supplied by this boy, from the earliest to the latest period of the season, with strawberries freshly gathered, of fine quality, and at moderate prices; then with raspberries in succession.

The fourth year "we missed him on his accustomed round," and feared that we should see him no more. My wife felt disappointed a good deal about it. He was so intelligent and obliging, so gentle and engaging in his manners, that she had taken a great fancy to him. Besides all this, where could we supply our table with such fine strawberries, brought daily to the house? Various inquiries were made, but nothing could be heard of him. She only knew his Christian name; the other, if she ever had heard it, had escaped her memory. She recollected to have observed an occasional hectic flush on his cheek, and feared that the fell destroyer, consumption, had marked him for its own. Poor boy! she said, we shall never see him again; he has run his race, and will soon be forgotten.

Years had passed away, and we had ceased to speak of him, when one day a young man of genteel appearance called at my store, and, presenting his hand, asked if I remembered him. In the hurry and bustle of business life, one forms so many acquaintances that it is not easy to recollect every name or face at first sight. I therefore answered that I did not. He replied that when a boy he used to supply us with strawberries, and then he inquired kindly for my wife and children.

He stated that, by diligence in his horticultural pursuits, he had saved some money, and



was then interested in a small store in a neighboring town. I was delighted to see him, and to hear of his prosperity, and gave him a cordial invitation to my house, but he pleaded want of time, and departed. On reaching home in the evening, my wife was much pleased to hear that her young friend the "Strawberry Boy" was living and well, but felt rather slighted at his not calling to see her.

Two years ago, when I saw him again, he was comparatively rich, worth some fifty thousand dollars; had married the daughter of a late distinguished lawyer, and had purchased, and was then residing in his fine mansion, in one of the cities immediately opposite our own. Occupied in business of public trust and responsibility, he lives respected and esteemed by all his neighbors. He is well known to many of our citizens of Cincinnati. With all this prosperity, he has the good sense to remember that he was once the "Little Strawberry Boy," and, no doubt, feels prouder of being the architect of his own fortune, from that foundation, than if he had inherited ten times as much from his ancestors.—*Young Reaper.*

#### "WHAT'S THE USE?"

"Where's Sam?" asked Joe Dennet, coming into Mr. Powers' yard, and seeing Mr. Powers at the door. "Up in his study," answered Sam's mother. "And where's that?" asked Joe; "I did not know that Sam had a study." Sam's mother smiled, and told him to go in the garden, and may be he would find it. He did so, and shouted "Sam, where are you?" "Halloo!" said a voice from above. Joe looked up, and saw his friend perched in the crotch of an apple-tree, with slate and book in hand.

"Come," said Joe, "the boys are going a boating, and want you to go." "Can't," answered Sam, "I am trying to master this algebra; we all missed to-day." "Why, it is Wednesday afternoon, and that is our time. I would not study, I am sure; what's the use?" asked Joe. "Well, for my part, I am bound to get this lesson the first thing I do," said Sam. "Pooh, it's too hot to study; besides, I hate algebra; what's the use of puzzling your brains over  $x$  plus  $y$ ?" "I think it is of use to get our lessons," said Sam. "What are you going to do after that?" asked Joe. "I am going to weed the onion beds." "Oh, it's too pleasant to work; what's the use of tying yourself up here all the afternoon?" "I know I would not," said Joe Dennet. "Well, I think it's of use to do what needs to be done," was Sam's answer.

This was a fair sample of Sam Powers and Joseph Dennet, two boys who lived in the same neighborhood. It is twenty-five years or more since this kind of talk took place, and the boys are now men. Sam Powers is called a man of "iron will," because he lays plans and carries them out with a patience and energy which never gives up. He is one of the first business men in the State, and a truly pious man too. How is it with Joe? He goes through life a man, just as he did a boy. If there is any extra exertion to be made in his business, he asks, "What's the use?" and goes to it with so little heart, that he is sure to fail. He is always complaining of hard times, and wondering how people get ahead so. As for his religion, he does not live as if it were of much use to him or any one else.

There are some boys who, when they have any thing to do, or are called upon to do a little more than usual, try to shirk off by asking, "Oh what's the use?" The fact is, boys, there is use in doing like a man what you have to do. There is use in getting your lessons, and getting them well, and making extra exertions to get them, if they are difficult. There is use in weeding the garden, chopping at the wood-pile, finding the cows, cultivating a taste for reading, and in doing what your parents ask of you. Whenever I hear a boy trying to excuse himself from duty by asking fretfully, "Oh what's he use?" I mark him as a lazy, shirking, shuf-

fling boy, who will be very likely to be good for nothing when he grows up. You must have a hearty interest in your work; and always feel very suspicious of yourself, if you find an inclination to *dodge* a duty with this meaningless excuse.—*Child's Paper.*

### Horticultural Department.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### BOTANICAL SCIENCE.

Is science a mystery? Does it, as some allege, mystify the commonplace objects daily met with in the world around us, setting them forth with strangest titles, foreign to our homely language? By no means! It arranges, methodically, the multitude of forms into which the beneficent Creator has for our gratification divided the mass, and ourselves he has gifted with a reasoning and intellectual nature to digest the scheme. In the last number of the *Agriculturist* you have presented a long list of such apparently harsh names; and from the fact that a lady had collected and arraigned the materials with which it corresponded, we might infer that after all, scientific botany is not the *hard, dry* study that we are accustomed to have it represented to us. Though for my own part I do not believe that much of the talk about female deficiency in intellect has any better foundation in fact than has this current opinion, *that science mystifies*. I, for one, hope to see our rural population become daily more truly scientific, so much so at least, that when a friend inadvertently talks of *Italian Ray Grass*, as *Lolium Perenne* for *Italicum*, they may comprehend him, and that a *Farmer's Club*\* may not display its want of sound knowledge by listening to a professor style it, *LOLIUM MULTIFLORUM*, without his citing some good authority for the change in nomenclature.

I shall add a few remarks at a future time on this pleasant topic.

Philadelphia, July 19.

\* Philadelphia County Club last monthly meeting, viz., A. L. Kennedy.

WHERE TO GET TALLOW.—Besides the bear, the beaver, the martin, and other creatures, whose furs alone are sought for, there are vast herds of horned cattle subsisting on the open grass lands and wooded dells of the great central plains lying between the base of the rocky mountains and the border of the forests that skirt Hudson's Bay. These creatures have been seen not in hundreds, but in tens of thousands, wild and in fine condition. Their flesh has been tasted by travelers and reported to be excellent food. Tens of thousands of these

wild herds perish yearly in Rupert's Land; and, by the simplest commercial arrangements, they might be made to yield tallow, hides, and horns for the benefit of this country.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

THE UNREASONABLENESS OF DOUBTING THE EXISTENCE OF A FUTURE STATE.—If those who have been led to deny or doubt the existence of a future state were only to reflect dispassionately on the circumstances under which they have come to that unhappy conclusion, they would find their opinions to be as much in antagonism to reason as they are at variance with revelation. They refuse to believe in a hereafter because they have neither themselves had experience of another state of being, nor had the testimony to its existence of any person who has. A moment's reflection will suffice to show how unphilosophical this mode of reasoning is. Suppose the child in its mother's womb were capable of reasoning, it would be justified in arriving at the same conclusion with regard to our present state of being. It has had no experience of the world into which it is destined in a few weeks or days to be ushered; nor has it received the testimony of any one who can affirm from experience, that such a world exists. Yet we know that were the unborn child to arrive at the conviction that there is no other state than that with which it is conversant, it would reason erroneously, and come to a conclusion at variance with the fact. No less unphilosophical is it in the man who rejects the idea of a future state to do so because he has had no experience of its existence, nor had the fact vouched for by any one who has returned from the unseen world. There is one consideration which ought to annihilate the scepticism regarding a future state which so extensively prevails. That consideration is, that we are here through some invisible agency unknown to us, and altogether irrespective of our own will or action; and why should not the same invisible agency, whatever it may be, which introduced us into this world, and made us susceptible here of exquisite pleasure or of excruciating pain, usher us, when our earthly being has come to a close, into another state of existence altogether unlike the present, where we shall be immeasurably more susceptible of pleasure or of pain, and where that pleasure or that pain shall be enduring as eternity itself?

HABITS OF THE FOX.—A neighbor of ours possessed a large number of fine turkeys, which usually roosted on the branches of some tall Scotch fir, immediately adjoining the farmyard. Reynard had an eye to these, and paid them several visits, during the moonlight nights, unsuccessfully; there were perched too high for him to reach them, and therefore he had to resort to stratagem, for stratagem is the fox's stalking-horse. Now, how was this to be practised? Well, he first scratched the ground beneath the tree with his fore-feet, and then the base of the tree itself, in order to draw their attention, at the same time looking up, to mark every movement. He then ran round the tree in rapid rings. The turkeys, aware of their danger, followed his quick movements with their eyes and became confused and dizzy. One fine bird fell plump upon the ground, and was instantly killed, according to the authority of the shepherd, who was watching the proceedings. The like scheme was repeated, and down came another, which shared the same fate. Both were borne off to the earths.—*Sporting Magazine.*

It was a Portland lady that said she would make a poor sailor, and to which a nautical friend replied, "But you would make an excellent mate though."

A LARGE LEGACY.—"What will you leave me in your will?" said a lady to an Irishman. He very coolly answered, "The wide world, madam."



## American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, July 26, 1854.

**EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.**—As we have before announced, the *Agriculturist* is sent no longer than ordered and paid for; so that any one receiving the paper need not expect to receive a bill for it afterwards. With the last number of any subscription we send a notice that the time is up, or what is equivalent, we generally send a bill for another year. The bill is made out at the full price \$2 a year. Those belonging to clubs will of course remit only the club price.

### THE WHEAT CROP.

It strikes me you over-estimate the crop of wheat this year in your "Remarks upon the Markets," which, brief as they are, I always peruse with great interest. Instead of being "a full average," as you estimate it, I should think it was something below an average.

The above is an extract of a letter from a respected correspondent, and as we frequently receive those of similar import, some thinking we fall below the mark in our estimates, others that we get above it, we propose making a few observations in reply, by way of showing our correspondents that we are, perhaps, in a better position to judge of these matters than they usually are.

In the first place we are residents of the great emporium of America, to which information on all sorts of subjects is constantly tending—often with lightning speed—from every part of the country. Travelers are also constantly coming in from different sections of the States, who from day to day, give reports of the condition of the crops in various localities. With more or less of these travelers, and the business men of the city who see them, we daily converse, and gather the substance of their observations. Second, we have a very large exchange list of papers, published all over the Union, and these we carefully peruse, and collate all they have to say on the crops. Third, we have an extensive private correspondence. Now we think that after putting all this information together, and setting down the adverse reports on one side, and the favorably ones on the other, and then estimating the difference between the two, we are much more likely to draw accurate conclusions than those who are deprived of similar advantages for procuring information.

If we were inclined to give a dogmatic opinion upon the wheat crop, we should say it was *more than an average this season*. Our reasons for this are, that a greater breadth of land in proportion to the inhabitants of North America, was sown the past fall, than during any preceding season since the country was settled. This is particularly the case in the Canadas, in the extreme Western States of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, in North Carolina, and farther south, and above all, in California. In the latter State, the people have hitherto been large importers, now it is supposed they may become exporters to a small extent, or at least have enough grain raised the present season to supply their own wants. Then, as to Canada, it is estimated that from one-fourth to one-third

more land was sown there in wheat last fall than ever before; and it is calculated that this will yield from 11 to 13,000,000 bushels of wheat against about 7,000,000 the past year. In addition to the above, there was at least fifty per cent. more spring wheat sown this year than last, and although this is not floured much for exportation, it is consumed in families at home, which will make the quantity of winter wheat that can be exported, considerably larger than otherwise.

### THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

ITS ENGLISH "PROCLIVITIES.

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.**—This excellent weekly is published by Allen & Co., 189 Water street, New-York. It is well posted up in all matters relating to the farming interest of the country, and is doing excellent service in the department of agriculture. The paper is under the editorial management of Mr. ORANGE JUDD, a thorough farmer and a practical chemist. The only fault we have to find with it is that it carries its English prejudices quite too far in crediting extracts from our journal to English papers. If "the Cambridge (England) Chronicle" has a report of Dr. Bacon's recent Dudley lecture, the closing sentence of which the *Agriculturist* quotes, the similarity of its words to our own, is, to say the least, very close. Despite, however, these English proclivities, the *Agriculturist* is a good paper, and ought to be in the hands of every farmer.

The above we cut from the *Cambridge Chronicle*, a very respectable weekly paper published at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, and edited by Mr. JOHN FORD. We thank the editor for his appreciative commendation, but we are sorry to find he has so far mistaken the aim and scope of the *American Agriculturist* as to charge it with "English proclivities," for of all agricultural papers published in this country we claim that the *Agriculturist* is essentially the most American. Its editors are "natives," born and reared on American farms. They have traveled over almost every part of this country to study the characters of its diverse soils, and to observe the various methods of cultivation. The paper is located at the metropolis of the country, and has direct communication with almost every section. It circulates in every State in the Union, from Maine to California; and its weekly issue of a large sheet furnishes room for discussing an extended range of subjects. In this particular it differs widely from some local papers, which give their sole attention to a few local acres, and having acquired a set of ideas in regard to these, their pages perpetually ring out the same changes upon one string, so that whoever has read one volume has got nearly all he ever will get that is new.

But perhaps the *Chronicle* is led into the above statement by seeing in the *Agriculturist*, occasional selections from English and other foreign journals. We acknowledge to these, and hold them up as one of the peculiar excellences of this paper. We suspect no other office in the country is so well supplied with agricultural papers from abroad as our own. It is well known that the English, French, Germans, and Belgians, are in advance of us in experimental agriculture, and in capability of getting larger products from small areas of ground. To such a height have many of them carried improvements in agriculture, that with a soil very like our own, they can pay \$20 to \$35 per acre annual rent for a farm, and yet make money at

the business of farming; and this, too, when the price of produce is little if any higher than in this country. Now, as editors of the *Agriculturist*, we are seeking every possible means of communication with those farmers who are in advance of us, and when we can gather any thing that will benefit those in this country having a similarity of soil, products, and climate, we hasten to place it before our readers. One of our number has traveled among the farmers on the other side of the Atlantic, and is prepared to judge what allowances should be made for difference in circumstances when presenting their practices to our farmers for consideration; and we repeat that our foreign articles are among the most valuable which we can gather, however much some cotemporaries (not the *Chronicle*) may cry out against them, because they themselves do not chance to possess the requisite energy or facilities for drawing from so valuable resources of agricultural knowledge.

The article alluded to, as misquoted, we do not find in any recent number of our paper, and think that the *Chronicle* must have made a mistake in scissoring.

The *Chronicle* also errs in ascribing the entire editorial management to one gentleman, for while Mr. JUDD devotes his whole time and energy to this paper, there are several others, as will be seen by reference to the "Editorial Department" in the Prospectus, who are united in the responsible duties of editing the *Agriculturist*, and it might naturally be inferred from the variety and fullness of the editorials, the broad ground they cover, and the practical information they impart, that it would require rather more than one person to write them!

### THE JOINT-WORM CONVENTION.

THERE was a very interesting meeting a few days since, in Warrenton, Va., of farmers, who met together to discuss the best means of avoiding the effects of the Joint-Worm, which has recently produced such extensive ravages upon the wheat crop. The convention collated many facts, discussed appearances and compared the experiments of practical men. There prevailed considerable unanimity of views as to the preventive measures to be adopted. After embodying their recommendations in the form of resolutions, they appointed District Committees to visit and persuade farmers to join them in carrying out the views of the Convention. The following comprise the substance of the recommendations adopted:

"To prepare well the land intended for wheat, and to sow it early, in the earliest and most thrifty and hardy varieties, and do nothing calculated to retard the ripening of the crop by grazing or otherwise; to use guano, or some other fertilizer, liberally; and to use it always when seeding corn land or stubble. To burn the stubble on every field of wheat, rye, or oats, and all thickets or other harbor of vegetable growth contiguous to the crop. To sow the crops in as large bodies and in as compact forms as possible; neighbors should arrange amongst themselves to sow adjoining fields in wheat the same year. To feed all the wheat straw that may be infested, in racks or pens, or on confined spots, and in April to burn all the remains. Also, on or before the 1st of May, to burn carefully all the straw that has not been fed."



It rejoices us to chronicle the proceedings of such a convention, and we hope it will be followed by an Army-Worm Convention still farther south, A Wheat Fly, Rust and Mildew Convention, in the Northern and Eastern States.

Some of the political papers affect to laugh at such Conventions, and ridicule their labors. We are quite free to say to them, that one such assembly as the Joint-Worm Convention, will be of more lasting benefit to Maryland and Virginia, than any dozen political conventions they have held in the same States for many years. The latter are oftener conventions of moral corruption than any thing else, and not unfrequently deserve the execration of every honorable man.

#### LIST OF STATE AND COUNTY SHOWS.

The *N. Y. Tribune* of Friday, accuses two or three papers of "stealing" its reports on crops, and yet in another column of the same paper, we find copied, without credit, the entire list of State and County shows which we have been carefully collecting for the *Agriculturist* since January 1st.

It will be seen that we arrange our Shows in chronological order. We shall from week to week continue to add to the list as fast as we get in reports, which we have sent for, from different parts of the country. The *Tribune*, and other papers, will find in the *American Agriculturist* one of the most complete and convenient lists of shows published by any paper in this country.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE. — We have looked through the forthcoming August number, which is really a choice thing. Almost every page is adorned with a lifelike and instructive engraving. This magazine is published by Messrs. Carlton & Phillips, at \$2 a year, or 18½ cents a number, and we think it must be preferred to its more expensive neighbors, which it equals in beauty and style of execution, while far excelling them in moral tone and character.

AN IMMENSE CATTLE TRAIN.—On the 17th inst., a train of one hundred and twenty-two cars passed over the Western Railroad to Brighton, Mass. One hundred of these cars were loaded with some 1200 to 1300 cattle, and 22 were filled with sheep and swine. This, we think, is the largest number of animals taken in a single batch by railroad.

SALE OF TROTTER HORSES.—A very large horse sale took place last week at the New-York Tatterstalls, corner of Thirty-ninth street and Sixth avenue. The establishment is owned by Mr. N. CLEMENTS, and the sales were conducted by Mr. HENRY PALMER. The celebrated trotting horse "Mac" was sold to Mr. Mann, of Baltimore, for \$4100; "Tacony" was purchased by Mr. J. G. Bevan, of this city, for \$3700; "Frank Forrester" went at \$2550, to Mr. Mann, also; "Barnum" was withdrawn, as he had been probably sold on the preceding day for \$3900. A bay and a black mare, competent to 2.45 together, were sold at \$1350. Upwards of a dozen trotting horses of inferior powers, or little training, but excellent animals notwithstanding, were sold at prices ranging from \$200 to \$550. There was a very large attendance during the

sale, amounting to at least a thousand persons; the bidding was brisk and the competition lively.

#### [EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

#### WISCONSIN AND ITS CROPS.

MANITOOWOC, Wisconsin, July 8, 1854.

THE only pleasant and expeditious route at present between Chicago and the northern ports on Lake Michigan, is by steamboat. Another year will afford a railroad connection northwardly as far as Milwaukee, and thence it will proceed gradually, according to the wants of the country to Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and across the Fox River, through Green Bay, or some of the more flourishing places above it, to the iron and copper mines of Lake Superior. The demands of the mining region, and the import and export trade along this route, together with the rapidly-augmenting tide of travel, will soon call for the construction of this road. Equally great will be the demand for another railroad from Manitowoc to the outlet of Lake Winnebago, and onward to the Mississippi; and if the last reports of the best railroad route over the Rocky Mountains be correct, this point will be about three degrees south of the point where we must ultimately look for a connection with the far off Pacific. It has been recently ascertained that at 47°, there is scarcely the vestige of snow throughout the winter, and this is over an easily-accessible railroad route; while at every point south of this, snow lies for several months in the year, and at an impassible depth. This report will call for a more vigilant reconnaissance of the passes over the backbone of North America than has hitherto been made, before determining so important a matter as the location of a road 3,000 miles in length.

The agricultural resources of this portion of Wisconsin have, as yet, been but partially developed. Farther west, on the same parallel, and considerably to the north of it, large bodies of land have been brought into cultivation. This is owing to the more inviting prospect held out to the early and generally poor settlers, by the prairies and oak openings which lie at a little distance from the western shore of Lake Michigan, and thither thousands have gone within the few past years, and through the fertile valleys of the Fox, the Wisconsin, and the Wolf rivers and their tributaries, have commenced as successful agricultural communities as are to be seen in the West. Wheat is their staple production, and this is a very much more certain crop than farther south, and especially in Central Illinois. All the other crops succeed equally well, and although in a latitude of nearly 44°, Indian corn ripens well and yields abundantly.

The country between Manitowoc (which lies on the western shore of Lake Michigan) and Lake Winnebago, a distance of 35 miles, is generally heavily timbered, though a few oak openings are to be found. This, and the fact that there are valuable pineries scattered over it, which are too valuable to waste, have deterred many from clearing extensively, as they have found their enterprise well repaid by first manufacturing their timber into lumber, before destroying the remainder. The result has been, that with some of the finest soil in the Union, there are twenty six saw-mills in this vicinity, five or six of which are propelled by steam, all turning out a large amount of lumber at a

highly satisfactory profit, yet the amount of soil subject to cultivation is comparatively limited.

One instance of successful farming here, deserves especial commendation. Mr. HIRAM McALLISTER, an emigrant from Jefferson or St. Lawrence county, New-York, where the climate and productions much resemble those to be found here, was among the earliest emigrants. Instead of the more immediately profitable investment in mills, he at once embarked in farming. His process for clearing his lands had a *method* in it, which the ignorant and inconsiderate seldom put into practice. He throws down the trees wherever they are inclined to fall, and allows them to lie till thoroughly dried—two, three, or four years, according to timber, soil, and seasons. The longest period he considers the most desirable. By this time the ground has become dried, and the roots well rotted, and when the *slashing* is fired, not only all the trunks, limbs, and leaves are burned, but the fire follows many of the stumps and roots into the ground, leaving a rich, mellow, and almost unobstructed surface for tillage.

His products are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, corn, grass, &c. Owing to the high price labor now bears here, he has recently converted most of his cleared fields into meadows. He has the present season some 70 or 80 acres of timothy and clover, which, as a body, we have never seen surpassed, if equalled. He estimates the average of the first cutting to be two tons per acre, and we saw some in cocks, which could not fall much short of three. On a good deal of the ground he will cut a second crop of a ton per acre. Where it is much less than this, he prefers to allow it to remain as a manure for succeeding crops. In gathering, he uses the horse-rake, and another season will introduce the mowing-machine, though much of the crop is so heavy as to lodge badly, and he apprehends some difficulty from its use. His crop never brings him less than ten or twelve dollars per ton at his farm, and more frequently fifteen or over.

The hay is invariably housed in barns, or otherwise amply protected, and is always *well salted*. This enables him to store it in a greener state than he could otherwise do, and it *weighs out much more heavily*. This is a consideration well worth the attention of men who raise hay for market; for while hay thus cured, retains its nutritive juices to a much greater extent than the more thoroughly dried and the unsalted, not permitting them to pass off by too great an evaporation, or by a destructive fermentation, the buyer is not cheated in the greater weight of the product of an acre, while the producer is largely the gainer, over the cost of salting.

To the query, if his land was not becoming impoverished by the continued removal of his hay, he replied that on the contrary it was constantly improving; and certainly the best grass that we saw, was on the field longest under cultivation. As a proof of the durability of the soil, he instanced the fact of having filled a low spot on his farm, from the excavation of a cellar six feet in depth, made on his highest grounds. He threw out this earth about the middle of June, and immediately planted Ruta Baga on it, many of which, without any manure, reached the respectable weight of thirteen

pounds. The next year he sowed it with barley, which grew so heavy as to lodge, and subsequently it has borne his heaviest grass. This statement is corroborated by others, who have assured me that the same results have followed where earth has been taken from wells at a depth of 15 to 20 feet. Surely farmers need not huddle into pestiferous swamps in a more southerly clime, to find lasting soil, when such can be had at a moderate price, near a profitable market, and surrounded by springs and living streams of pure water, and in as healthful a climate as the world affords.

#### IRON MAKING IN SHARON AND SALISBURY, CONNECTICUT.

We were interested a few days since, in examining the process of iron making, now in successful operation in a small furnace a few rods from the Sharon depot on the Harlem railroad.

It is situated immediately adjacent to the ore bed, and some three or four men are at work with sharp-pointed pick-axes, digging up the ore, while one man, with a cart, places it near the mouth of the furnace; three men mold and draw off the iron, and some two or three others tend the steam engine and supply fuel and ore to the mouth of the furnace.

The furnace was erected some two or three years ago, and furnished with a good steam engine of moderate power. The capital of the company is only some fourteen thousand dollars. Charcoal has become so difficult to obtain, that a successful effort has at last been made to use anthracite coal with a moderate intermixture of charcoal. The furnace is now doing well—turning out about eight tons of iron per day, which is a little over two thousand dollars worth per week, the whole cost of making is about one thousand dollars, which leaves one thousand dollars profit per week on the business. It is somewhat difficult to keep the furnace in "full blast" for any great length of time with hard coal, and the necessity of "blowing out" and heating up again, increases the expense so as greatly to detract from the general profits of the business. The prospect however, is, that these works will soon return the proprietors the full amount of their capital.

A range of country in that vicinity abounds in ore beds of remarkable purity for the extensive and well-known furnaces of Sharon and Salisbury. For more than half a century some of these furnaces have been in operation, furnishing employment to a number of men, and in many instances speedily enriching the proprietors. The bed to which we at first referred, lies in a rather low, wet portion of ground, with nothing on its surface to indicate its rich mineral treasures beneath.

PEACHES about the size of a grape-shot, and about as hard, are retailing in the streets, and will doubtless do good execution in thinning out the ranks of our redundant population. One of these balls in the stomach, may do the business as effectually as a bullet in the head.—*Exchange.*

"PUNCH" ON BONNETS.—The last number of Punch, contains a pictorial guess at the distance at which ladies' bonnets will be worn from their heads at the next remove. The tendency has

been further and still further rearward, and the next change, Punch thinks, will carry them off the head entirely; so he represents the next fashion by two young ladies in full dress and bare-headed, sailing along the street, with a footman walking some ten feet behind, *carrying the bonnets on a waiter.*

### Scrap-Book.

#### THE HOME MOTHER.

SOME one writing for the *Masonic Mirror*, has drawn a charming picture of a home-loving, child-loving mother:

"We must draw a line, aye, a broad line between her and the frivolous butterfly of fashion who flirts from ball to opera and party, decked in rich robes, and followed by a train as hollow and heartless as herself—she who, forgetful of the home task assigned to her neglects those who have been given in her charge, and leaves them to the care of hirelings, while she pursues her giddy round of amusements.

"Not so our home mother!—blessings be on her head. The heart warms to see her in her daily routine of pleasant duties. How patiently she sits day after day, shaping and sewing some article for use or adornment of her little flock! And how proud and pleased is each little recipient of her kindness! How the little face dimples with pleasure, and the bright eyes still brighter, as mamma decks them with her own hands in the new dress she has made! How much warmer and more comfortable they feel, if mamma wraps them up before they go to school! No one but she can warm the mits and overshoes, or tie the comforters around the necks!

"There seems a peculiar charm about all she does—the precious mother. They could not rest, if she failed to visit their chamber, and with her own soft hands arrange them comfortably before she slept! Her heart thrills with gratitude to her Creator, as she looks on those sweet blooming faces; and when their prayers are done she imprints a good-night kiss on each rosy little mouth. It may be, a tear will start for one little nestling, laid in its chill narrow bed, for whom her maternal care is no longer needed. It sleeps though the sleet and snow descends, and the wild winter winds howl around its head. It needs no longer her tender care! A mightier arm enfolds it! It is at rest! She feels and knows that it is right, and bends meekly to the hand that sped the shaft, and turns to the survivors with a warmer love. How tenderly she guards them from any danger, and with what a strong, untiring love she watches by their bedside when they are ill! Blessings on the gentle, loving, home-mother. Angels must look with love upon her acts. Her children will rise up and call her blessed, and the memory of her kindly deeds will enfold her as a garment."

#### THE LOSS OF A WIFE.

In comparison with the loss of a wife, all other bereavements are trifling. The wife! she who fills so large a space in the domestic heaven; she who busied herself so unweariedly for the precious ones around her; bitter, bitter is the tear that falls upon her cold clay! You stand beside her coffin and think of the past. It seems an amber-colored pathway, where the sun shone upon beautiful flowers, or the stars hung glittering overhead. Fain would the soul linger there. No thorns are remembered save those your hands may unwillingly have planted. Her noble, tender heart lies open to your inmost sight. You think of her now as all gentleness, all beauty, all purity. But she is dead! The dear head that laid upon your bosom, rests in the still darkness, upon a pillow of clay. The hands that have ministered so untiringly, are

folded, white and cold, beneath the gloomy portal. The heart whose every beat measured an eternity of love, lies under your feet. The flowers she bent over with smiles, bend now above her in tears, shaking the dew from petals that the verdure around her may be kept green and beautiful.

There is no white arm over your shoulder; no speaking face to look up into the eye of love; no trembling lips to murmur "Oh, it is so sad."

There is so strange a hush in every room, no light footstep passing around. No smile to greet you at nightfall. And the old clock ticks and strikes, and ticks—it was such music when she could hear it! Now it seems a knell on the hours through which you watched the shadows of death gathering upon her sweet face.

And every day the clock repeats that old story. Many another tale it telleth too—of beautiful words and deeds that are registered above. You feel—Oh, how often—that the grave cannot keep her.—*Our Drawer.*

#### A MODEL BABY.

THERE was only one baby among the members of the late excursion party up the Mississippi to the Falls of St. Anthony. The baby was only six months old—a son of Henry Farnam, Esq., the engineer of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. When the baby was first brought on board the *Golden Era*, some of the company shrugged their shoulders, and others said "humph." One crusty old bachelor muttered, "we may look out for squalls now;" and a young man with moustaches, who passed for a wit, sighed for the days of good King Herod. The baby meanwhile looked about and crowed a little, and then quietly entertained himself with sucking his fist.

Well, from the time we left Rock Island, on Monday evening, till we returned, on the following Saturday, not a cry, nor the suspicion of a cry, was uttered by the baby. He was, indeed, a charming little fellow—always bright and placid, and ready to meet half-way those who were disposed to be attentive. Of the sensation of fear, he seemed to be utterly ignorant. He would go to the arms of a rough old backwoodsman as readily as to the arms of the beautiful Miss W. or Miss J., and remain contented away from his mother or nurse till, fearful that he was giving trouble, they would come in search of him. But instead of giving trouble, he seemed to be doing more than any body else for the general entertainment. It was frequently proposed to pinch him, to see if he *could* cry, and in one instance the experiment was tried without success. The features of the gruff old bachelor, who had looked so austere at first on this infant phenomenon, would now relax as he came in sight, and he at last ventured upon the experiment of taking him in his arms, and found, to his delight, that the baby maintained his good character even in his inexperienced embrace.

The general satisfaction of the baby's unparalleled behavior at length manifested itself in a substantial form. It was resolved to get up a *testimonial*. A subscription was put in circulation for a gold cup, to be presented as a token of the admiration and esteem of the passengers, who, when they reflected how much a *crying* baby must have detracted from their enjoyment, liberally opened their purses and subscribed the handsome sum of \$260. A formal presentation of this offering was then made. Mr. Rockwell, late member of Congress from Connecticut, was deputed to address the baby. This he did in the presence of the assembled passengers, the baby meanwhile being held in his mother's arms, and always jumping and chuckling at the right place in Mr. Rockwell's speech.

The speech, which was a capital one, and enunciated with due gravity and dignity, was followed by a reply from Professor Twining, of New-Haven, the baby's *medium* on the occasion, and who spoke in the little fellow's behalf



in admirable style, now witty and now beautiful, for upwards of five minutes. Ex-President Fillmore was appointed to prepare an inscription for the gold cup; a task which he accomplished with his accustomed good taste; and Mr. Rockwell was appointed to purchase the cup.

Thus ended one of the pleasantest little episodes of the great excursion—one that must be always remembered with pleasure by those who witnessed it, and especially by the parents of the child who so early in life won so solid a mark of the approbation of his seniors.—ONE OF THE SPECTATORS, in *Boston Transcript*.

#### A DUTCHMAN ABROAD.

"HELLO, friend, can you tell me the way to Reading?" inquired a Down-easter the other day of a Pennsylvania Dutchman, whom he found hard at work beside the road a few miles from Reading.

"O, yaw, I could tell you so besser as any body. You must first turn de barn round, de pritch over and brook up stream, den de first house you come to ish my proder Hans big barn; dat ish de biggest barn dere ish on dish road; it is eighteen feet von way, and eighteen feet back again. My proder Hans thought to thatch it mit shingles, but he sold dem, and den he shingled it mit straw, and clapboard it mit rails; after you go by my proder Hans big barn, de next house you come to ish a hay stack of cornstalks, bilt of straw, but you must not stop dere tos. Den you goes along till you come to tree roads and den you kit lost. Den you musht kit over de fence into a great pig pen mit no fence around it. Den you take de road upon your right shoulder, and go down as far as de pritch, den you turn right again. Ven you ish comin' back, you come by a house dat stands right back along side of a little yaller tog. He runs out and says, pow, wow, he duz, and bits a little piece out of your leg, den he runs and shumps into an empty pig pen dat has four sheep in it. Den you look way up on de hill down in the swamp dere, and sees a plue white house painted red, mit two front doors on de back side; well, tere ish vere my proder Hans live, and he would tell you so besser as I could. I don't know."

"Wall, I swow, by hokee, mister, you are about as mellerent as ayt Jeremy; but I reckon as how you don't know her, though she's dumb. But I say yeou, why don't you dig out them paskey weeds, hey?"

"O, dear me, I hash had very bad luck. Von or two days next week mine proder Hans pumpkins broke into pig patch, and ven I drove them home, every little pumpkin in de field catch up von little piece of pig in its mouth, and den der run through the tayful as if der fence was after dem, and a post stumbled over me, and I'm almost kilt, I am."

"Whew! Dew tell."

"Den I tinks as how I must take me a vrow, so I goes to Reading, and tells Kottereen if she would take me for worse or besser, and she says yaw. So I takes him home, and eats seven quarts sour krout, and went to bed well enough, but de morning she shrump up tead! She was a very heavy loss; she weigh more as dree hundred and seventy pounds. Den my little boy take sick and tied. O! I'd rather give up tree shillings cash to have dat happen, he was so fat as butter. Den my hens came mit dere ears split, and hogs all come home mit nine of dem missin'."

#### CIVILITY IS A FORTUNE.

CIVILITY is a fortune in itself, for a courteous man always succeeds in life, and that even when persons of ability sometimes fail. The famous Duke of Marlborough is a case in point. It was said of him by one contemporary, that his agreeable manners often converted an enemy into a friend; and, by another, that it was more pleasing to be denied a favor by his Grace than to

receive one from other men. The gracious manners of Charles James Fox preserved him from personal dislike, even at a time when he was politically the most unpopular man in the kingdom. The history of our own country is full of examples of success obtained by civility. The experience of every man furnishes, if we but recall the past, frequent instances where conciliatory manners have made the fortunes of physicians, lawyers, divines, politicians, merchants, and indeed, individuals of all pursuits. In being introduced to a stranger, his affability, or the reverse, creates instantaneously a prepossession in his behalf, or awakens unconsciously a prejudice against him. To men, civility is in fact, what beauty is to woman; it is a general passport to favor, a letter of recommendation written in a language that every stranger understands. The best of men have often injured themselves by irritability and consequent rudeness, as the greatest scoundrels have frequently succeeded by their plausible manners. Of two men, equal in all other respects, the courteous one has twice the chance for fortune.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

SUMMER SNOWBALLS.—Simmer half a pound of rice until it is tender, then strain it. Take five or six apples, of middling size, pare them, and take out the core with a small knife or apple scoop, but do not cut them into sections. Into the hollow made by cutting out the core, put sugar and a little allspice. Divide the rice into a portion for each apple, and with the hand lay each portion equally over an apple, and tie them separately in a small cloth, and boil an hour. These dumplings, or snowballs, may be served with sweet sauce, or eaten with simple sugar or treacle.

INFLUENCE OF A NEWSPAPER.—A school teacher who had been engaged a long time in his profession, and was witnessing the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, writes to the editor of the *Ogdensburg Sentinel*—I have found that those scholars, of both sexes and all ages, who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared to those who have not, are better readers, excellent in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read more understandingly, better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others; as the newspaper has made them acquainted with the location of the important places, nations, their government, and doings on the globe. They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every variety of style in the newspaper, from the common-place advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts more clearly and connectedly expressed. Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers are always taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, calmness, and correctness in the use of language.

AN AGREEABLE CUSTOMER.—"Stranger, I want to leave my dog in this 'ere office till the boat starts. I'm afraid somebody will steal him."

"You can't do it—take him out," said the clerk.

"Well stranger, that's cruel; but you are both dispositioned alike—and then he's company for you."

"Take him out!"

"Well stranger I don't think you're honest, so you want watching, here Dragon, sit down and watch that fellow sharp, do you hear, sharp!"

And turning on his heel he said: "If he's troublesome—put him out."

The dog lay there until the boat started,

watching every movement of the clerk, who gave him the better half of the office.

INFLUENCE OF FAMILY WORSHIP.—The late Dr. Hyde, of Lee, one of the most eminent ministers of his day, in a letter to a son, thus speaks of the influence of family prayer, in promoting filial subordination: "It was my duty to impress on the minds of my children a spirit of subordination, and to be known as the head of the family. I never kept a rod in my house, yet I have my children obey me. I presume you have no recollection of my ever correcting you; but you were taught to mind me early, before you had numbered two years. In guiding my children, I was greatly assisted by the daily return of the morning and evening sacrifice, which you never knew me to omit. In this service you ought to engage if you mean to have a well-regulated family."

A POOR MAN'S WISH.—I asked a student what three things, he most wished for, and he said:

"Give me health, books, and quiet, and I ask for nothing more."

I asked a miser, and he said, "Money—money?"

I asked a drunkard, and he loudly cried for strong drink.

I asked the multitude around me, and they lifted up a confused cry in which I heard the words, "Wealth, fame, and pleasure."

I asked a poor man, who had long borne the character of an experienced Christian; he replied that all his wishes could be met in Christ. He spoke seriously, and I asked him to explain. He said:

"I greatly desire these three things—first, that I may be found in Christ; secondly, that I may be like Christ; thirdly, that I may be with Christ."

I have thought much of his answer, and the more I think of it the wiser it seems.

A NEW-YORK HARD SHELL.—The Poughkeepsie *Daily Press* says: As a dusky-looking colored child, about forty years of age, and from the country, was passing under the scaffolding of the building now being erected on the corner of Main and Catharine streets, the other day, a brick came down, struck upon his head, and broke in two. He was stunned for a moment, but soon recovered sufficiently to get off the following, and leave those who had gathered around him in a roar of laughter:

"I say, you white man up dar, if you don't want your bricks broke, jes keep 'em off my head."

YOUNG WOMEN.—Very young ladies cannot be said to have any conversation. Experience, knowledge of society, acquirements gradually and imperceptibly accumulated, are requisite before a person can be properly said to converse. The female character is, from its attributes, peculiarly under the control of circumstances, and the influence of other and of stronger natures. There cannot be a more momentous condition than that of a young woman under twenty. A fool may win her admiration; and her character becomes, for a time at least, frivolous. Many a noble spirit in woman has been checked by an ill-placed first affection; but if she be fortunate enough to place an early dependence upon a worthy object, the tenor of her life is determined. It is observable that in youth woman cannot understand friendship towards men. Girls never stop at that point. There is always a tinge of love in their sentiments towards intimate associates of the other sex. Hence the dangerous ascendancy acquired by their male instructors, and by other less attractive and less meritorious individuals, over women who have been even delicately nurtured.



**WHY is a thief called a "jail-bird?"** Because he has been a "robbin."

**MEANNESS.**—Deacon Overreach was so mean that he always carried a hen in his gig box when he traveled, to pick up the oats his horse wasted in the manger, and lay an egg for his breakfast in the morning.

Banty Williams, the grocer, was so mean that he would catch the flies in his store and brush their feet, to prevent their carrying off and wasting the sugar.

**THINK AGAIN; A STORY ABOUT THE QUEEN.**—It is related that, during the first few days of the reign of Queen Victoria, then a girl between nineteen and twenty years old, some sentences of a Court-Martial were presented for her signature. One was death for desertion; a soldier was condemned to be shot, and his death-warrant was presented to the Queen for her signature. She read it, paused, looked up to the officer who laid it before her, and said, "Have you nothing to say in behalf of this man?" "Nothing, he has deserted three times," said the officer. "Think again my lord," was the reply. "And," said the gallant veteran, as he related the circumstances to his friends, (for it was none other than the Duke of Wellington,) "seeing her Majesty so earnest about it, I said, he is certainly a bad soldier; but there was somebody who spoke as to his good character, and he may be a good man for aught I know to the contrary." "Oh, thank you a thousand times!" exclaimed the youthful Queen; and hastily writing "pardoned" in large letters, on the fatal page, she sent it across the table, with a hand trembling with eagerness and beautiful emotion.

**ANECDOTE OF TWO PARROTS.**—A curious old story is told in Captain Brown's book without any clue to its date; its ludicrous tendency being the temptation to copy it here:

A tradesman, who had a shop in the Old Bailey, opposite the prison, kept two parrots, a green and gray. The green parrot was taught to speak when there was a knock at the street door; the gray whenever the bell rang; but they only knew two short phrases of English. The house in which they lived had an old-fashioned projecting front, so that the first floor could not be seen from the pavement on the same side of the way; and, on one occasion, they were left outside the window by themselves, when some one knocked at the street door.

"Who's there?" said the green parrot.

"The man with the leather," was the reply; to which the bird answered—

"Oh! oh?"

The door not being opened, the stranger knocked a second time.

"Whose there?" said green poll.

"Who's there?" exclaimed the man; "why don't you come down?"

"Oh! oh!" repeated the parrot.

This so enraged the stranger, that he rung the bell furiously.

"Go to the gate," said a new voice, which belonged to the gray parrot.

"To the gate?" said the man, who saw no such entrance, and who thought the servants bantering him. "What gate?" he asked, stepping back to view the premises.

"New-gate!" responded the gray, just as the angry applicant discovered who had been answering his summons.

#### STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN 1854.

| Name.         | Where held.     | Date.       |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| ILLINOIS,     | Springfield,    | Sept. 12-15 |
| Kentucky,     | Lexington,      | " 12-16     |
| Lower Canada, | Quebec,         | " 12-16     |
| Vermont,      | Brattleborough, | " 13-15     |
| Ohio,         | Newark,         | " 16-22     |
| Michigan,     | Detroit,        | " 26-29     |
| Pennsylvania, | Philadelphia,   | " 27-29     |

|                       |                    |          |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|
| Missouri,             | Boonville,         | Oct. 2-8 |
| New-York,             | New-York,          | " 3-6    |
| New-Hampshire,        | "                  | " 3-6    |
| Maryland,             | Baltimore,         | " 3-6    |
| Indiana,              | Madison,           | " 4-7    |
| Wisconsin,            | Watertown,         | " 4-7    |
| Connecticut,          | New-Haven,         | " 10-13  |
| North Carolina,       | Raleigh,           | " 17-20  |
| Tennessee, (East),    | Knoxville,         | " 18-19  |
| Georgia,              | Augusta,           | " 23-26  |
| Iowa,                 | Fairfield,         | " 25     |
| National Cattle Show, | Springfield, Ohio, | " 25-27  |

#### NEW-YORK COUNTY SHOWS.

|             |                       |             |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Oneida,     | Rome,                 | Sept. 19-21 |
| Rensselaer, | Lansingburgh,         | " 19-21     |
| Delaware,   | Delhi,                | " 20-21     |
| Franklin,   | Malone,               | " 20-21     |
| Jefferson,  | Watertown,            | " 21-22     |
| Washington, | No. White Creek,      | " 21-22     |
| Dutchess,   | Washington Hollow,    | " 24-27     |
| Albany,     | Albany,               | " 26-28     |
| Putnam,     | Carmel,               | " 26-27     |
| Columbia,   | Chatham-Four-Corners, | 29-30       |

#### OHIO COUNTY SHOWS.

|                 |                  |           |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|
| Guernsey,       | Cambridge,       | Sept. 6-8 |
| Pickaway,       | Circleville,     | " 6-8     |
| Clinton,        | Wilmingon,       | " 12-13   |
| Medina,         | Medina,          | " 13-14   |
| Ashtabula,      | Jefferson,       | " 26-28   |
| Lucas,          | Toledo,          | " 26-27   |
| Sandusky,       | Clyde,           | " 26-27   |
| Hardin,         | Kenton,          | " 27-28   |
| Lorain,         | Elyria,          | " 27-28   |
| Richland,       | Mansfield,       | " 27-28   |
| Miami,          | Troy,            | " 27-29   |
| Geauga, (Free), | Claridon,        | " 27-29   |
| Mahoning,       | Canfield,        | " 28-29   |
| Belmont,        | St. Clairsville, | Oct. 3-5  |
| Logan,          | Bellefontain,    | " 3-5     |
| Clarke,         | Springfield,     | " 3-5     |
| Clermont,       | Bantam,          | " 3-6     |
| Columbiana,     | New-Lisbon,      | " 3-5     |
| Morgan,         | McConnellsville, | " 3-4     |
| Wood,           | Portageville,    | " 4-5     |
| Ashland,        | Ashland,         | " 4-5     |
| Geauga,         | Burton,          | " 4-6     |
| Henry,          | Napoleon,        | " 5-6     |
| Holmes,         | Millersburg,     | " 5-6     |
| Gallia,         | Gallipolis,      | " 5-6     |
| Harrison,       | Cadiz,           | " 5-6     |
| Trumbull,       | Warren,          | " 5-6     |
| Licking,        | Newark,          | " 11-12   |
| Preble,         | New-Paris,       | " 11-13   |
| Coshocton,      | Coshocton,       | " 12-13   |
| Defiance,       | Defiance,        | " 12-13   |
| Carroll,        | Carrollton,      | " 17-19   |

#### COUNTY SHOWS MISCELLANEOUS.

|                      |             |             |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cumberland, N.J.,    | Bridgeton,  | " 15        |
| Hillsborough, N. H., | Nassau,     | Sept. 26-27 |
| York, Pa.,           | "           | " 20-22     |
| Fairfield, Ct.,      | Stamford,   | " 26-29     |
| Monmouth, N. J.,     | Pittsfield, | " 21        |
| Alleghany, Pa.,      | Pittsburg,  | Oct. 3-6    |

#### SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

**BOUND VOLUMES.**—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 892 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without be-

ing at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

**ONE WORD MORE.**—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year.

**BACK NUMBERS.**—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good *rhyme* does not constitute good *poetry*; on the contrary, some of the best *poetry* we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best *rhyme* contains not a single poetic sentiment.

From the Mark Lane Express, Monday, July 3.

#### REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

WITH respect to the actual state of the growing corn, it is difficult as yet to obtain accurate



information; but there is evidently a disposition to view the prospects for the future in a favorable light, more especially as regards Wheat, it being known that the breadth of land under that grain is greater than in ordinary seasons. This circumstance is calculated to have considerable effect; and whilst it is in many cases admitted that there are appearances of blight and other defects, it is at the same time asserted that the extra breadth is likely to cover, or more than cover, any deficiency which may be expected to arise from imperfections, which are not by any means general.

We have taken considerable pains in our inquiries respecting the state of the Potato, and are happy to say that thus far the plant appears to be free from disease. This is certainly the case as regards the early sorts, which are now being dug, the tubers come up clean and sound.

At this period of the year, it is impossible to foretell the changes which may take place week by week, and we must therefore confine our remarks to matters as they are at the time of writing. This being understood, we feel inclined to think that the prospects thus far are satisfactory for Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Potatoes. Beans have been attacked by the fly, and Peas are not free from insect depredators. Hay, we have already said, is light in quantity, and of inferior quality.

## Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour advanced the past week from 25 to 62½ cts. per bbl., dependent on the quality. Corn is 3 to 4 cts. higher per bushel. Pork and Beef a little lower. Wool is active, but no advance in the price.

With the exception of a small rise in Sugar, there is nothing new in Southern products.

Money as high as ever, and Stocks unprecedentedly low and dull of sale.

The Weather has been excessively hot again the past week, the thermometer ranging from 95 to 100 degrees of Fahrenheit for several days. Sunday and Monday we had slight showers. This is just the kind of weather for Indian Corn, but too hot for almost every thing else. The crops continue to come in well, and are promising, with slight exceptions.

Monday, 3¼ o'clock P. M.—Just as we go to press, we receive, by steamer Pacific, a Mark Lane Express, (London,) of July 10th, which states that a few nights previous had been cold and wet, and that there were fears entertained of the Blight. It states, however, that prices had not yet been affected by these untoward appearances.

## PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, July 23, 1854.

THE prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The weather has been very hot for a few days past, and consequently the prices of many articles range higher than they otherwise would. The market is well supplied with new potatoes from Long Island and New-Jersey. There is also a good supply of apples from New-Jersey and Virginia, which sell at \$3.50 per bbl. Peas are rather scarce. We saw several baskets of quite small and scarcely ripe peaches. Cucumbers are a drug. There is a great demand for blackberries and whortleberries, but scarcely any in market. Gatherers say it is too hot to pick berries now. Gooseberries, currants, and cherries are nearly out of season.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, \$2.25 to \$3.50 per bbl.; Beets, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per hundred bunches; Carrots, \$2.25 to \$3; White Turnips, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per bbl.; Yellow, \$3; Onions from Wethersfield, Ct., \$4.50 to \$6 per hundred bunches; Tomatoes, \$2 per basket; Green Corn, (Burlington,) 50c to 75c per hundred ears; Sweet, 87½c to \$1; String Beans, 50c to 70c per bushel; Cucumbers, 50c to 75c per bbl.; Cabbage,

\$6 to \$7 per hundred; Squashes, 87½c per basket; Lettuce, 50c to 75c per hundred bunches.

FRUITS.—Pears, 50c to \$1 per basket; Peaches, \$1 to \$2; Blackberries, \$3.50 to \$4 per bushel; Whortleberries, \$2.50 to \$3; Currants and Cherries, 60c to 70c per lb. Eggs, 18c to 20c per doz.; (Ohio,) 16½c to 17c; Dairy Butter, 18½c to 20c; Cheese, 9c to 10c.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, July 24, 1854.

THE earlier part of the day was quite pleasant, the burning rays of the sun being shut out by clouds. Before noon a gentle rain set in which yet continues, (3 o'clock P. M.) There is to-day a very small supply compared with several weeks past. All those cattle in pasture one week ago, as well as those unsold in the market, were disposed of during the week. The numbers received during the past week at the principal yard (44th street) is 2141, against 2347 the previous week; and the number in market to-day, 1990 against 2347 last Monday. The cattle are much less hooked and banded than those sold a week ago, and are in rather better flesh. The general quality is about an average, though there are some miserable lots of animals in cattle-yards, and called beeves, but a disgrace to the name, as they are only skin and bone, and not much of that. On the other hand there are two or three very fine lots. One of these is owned by Messrs. Ware and Parker, of Fayette county, Ky., and consists of 124 Durhams and Grades. Could every farmer in the country look upon this drove side by side with several other lots in to-day's market, we should not need to write another word for five years to come on the importance and profitability of raising superior breeds of cattle. Before leaving Kentucky this drove averaged 933 pounds net weight, estimating 57 lbs. net to the 100 lbs. live weight. The expenses of bringing them to market was about \$14.50 per head.

Messrs. Hurd, Culver, and Hoffman also have a fine drove of 95 cattle from Illinois.

There is much complaint of an unexpected raising of the cattle freight on the Erie Railroad, from \$77 per car load (about 15 head) to \$88. We think this an unwise move on the part of the road, for we had hoped to see this become the great cattle route between the West and this city. To-day the drovers seemed inclined to choose the Northern route hereafter. The worst complaints made are in regard to some delays in sending cattle forward from Columbus, Ohio. One drover, Mr. S. M. Baker, of Clarksburg, Pickaway county, Ohio, had his droves separated at Columbus, only a part arriving for to-day's market, and of those started nine are missing. Of course some delays and accidents will unavoidably occur, but the cattle trade between the West and the Atlantic seaboard is becoming one of great importance, and it will be good policy for the different intermediate railroads to introduce as soon as possible the greatest practicable regularity and dispatch. It is as important for animals to come by a time table, as for travelers. A day's delay of 100 cattle often throws them over a week's sales, involving an expense for keeping alone, of from one to two dollars per head, besides not meeting the market day they were intended for, which often make a difference of \$5 or more per head.

At Browning's we noticed a lot of 30 extra sheep, raised by Mr. John W. Taylor, of Canandagua, New-York, at which place they took the first premium last winter. These are all 2 years old wethers, and are called Leicesters, though few of them appear to be pure blood. There is a considerable cross of South-down and Merino. These are held at \$10 a head, and are certainly worth twice as much as some that sold for \$5. The remark made above in regard to Messrs. Ware & Parker's cattle will apply with equal force to these sheep.

Much the larger number of beeves sold for 9½ to 9¾c. The buyers say 10 to 11c. We do not think any sold for above 10½c, taking our own estimate of weight. Some very poor cattle sold for not above 8½c, though the buyers called them 9½c. Some of these ought not to bring over 3c. a pound, and then to be used only for dog meat.

In estimating the price their cattle will bring, feeders and stock raisers should bear in mind that every one is partial to his own stock, and that what he may be inclined to call good or extra, will fall into quite a different rank when brought into the market with several thousands. There is no greater cause of disappointment to farmers than this over estimate of the quality of their own cattle. One farmer in New-Jersey brought in from 40 miles distant, a lot of cattle which he thought "tip top," but to his chagrin and loss, found that they were scarcely medium when placed along side of many other droves.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

|                                  |                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Beeves,                          | 8½ to 10½ cts. per pound. |
| Cows and calves,                 | \$30 to \$45 Extra, \$60  |
| Veals, live weight,              | 4 to 6c. per pound.       |
| " gross, \$2 to \$3.50 per head. |                           |
| Sheep,                           | \$2 to \$7 per head.      |
| Lambs,                           | \$2 to \$5.50             |
| Swine, corn fed                  | 4½ to 4¾ cts. per pound.  |
| " still fed,                     | 4 to 4¾c.                 |

Mr. CHAMBERLIN reports beeves 7½ to 10 cents; cows and calves, \$25 to \$50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$6.00; lambs, \$2.50 to \$5; veal calves, 4, 5 to 6c.

Mr. BROWNING reports beeves 7½ to 9½c; cows and calves, \$30 to \$45; sheep, \$1.50 to \$7; lambs, \$2.00 to \$5.00; veals, 4½ to 5c. live weight

Mr. O'BRIEN reports beeves 7 to 9½c; cows and calves \$30 to \$35; veal calves, 4, 6c. live weight.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

| RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. | IN MARKET TO-DAY. |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Beeves,                   | 2,141             |
| Cows,                     | 18                |
| Sheep and Lambs,          | 843               |
| Swine,                    | 204               |
| Veal Calves,              | 286               |

Of the above there came by the Hudson River R. R., 372; Hudson River Boats, 68; Erie R. R., 1000 Beeves; Harlem Railroad, 38 Beeves, 18 Cows and Calves, 843 Sheep; 286 Veal Calves.

New-York State furnished 150 beeves; Ohio, by cars, 650, on foot, 217; Kentucky, 553; Indiana, 97; Illinois, 276

## RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

| CHAMBERLIN'S.  | BROWNING'S. | O'BRIEN'S. |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| Robinson st.   | Sixth st.   | Sixth st.  |
| Beeves,        | 265         | 201        |
| Cows & calves, | 201         | 65         |
| Veals,         | 160         | 42         |
| Sheep,         | 3,042       | 4,511      |
| Lambs,         | 2,763       |            |

Mr. JAMES McCARTY, Sheep Broker, at Browning's, Sixth street, reports sales of 1182 Sheep and Lambs for \$4320.— They were sold in the following lots and prices.

36, for \$90.50; 79, \$258.50; 46, \$192; 75, \$238; 150, all sheep, \$707; 111, \$304.25; 110, for \$307.75; 75, for \$268; 47, \$186.75; 53, \$211.50; 117, \$476.50; 10, \$50; 42, \$114.50; 100, \$373; 56, \$180.25; 15, \$62.75; 12, \$41.25; and 33, \$144.50. Average prices of Sheep and Lambs, \$3.67 per head.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs at Chamberlin's, Hudson River, Bull's Head, Robinson street, by John Mortimore.

| Sheep. | Price per Head. | Price per lb. by carcass. |
|--------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 200    | \$4.25          | 8½ cts.                   |
| 178    | 3.87½           | 8                         |
| 230    | 3.50            | 8                         |
| 71     | 3.40            | 8½                        |
| 48     | 3.70            | 8½                        |
| 100    | 3.25            | 8                         |
| 134    | 3.50            | 8½                        |
| 100    | 4.25            | 9½                        |
| 40     | 5.50            | 9½                        |
| 49     | 3.37½           | 8                         |
| Lambs. |                 |                           |
| 41     | 3.75            | 13                        |
| 26     | 3.50            | 12½                       |
| 48     | 3.00            | 12                        |
| 73     | 3.50            | 12½                       |

The prices of Sheep and Lambs are about the same as last week, but owing to the inferior quality of the stock offered, it has been one of the worst and most troublesome weeks ever experienced by salesmen, for the butchers will not buy more than they are really obliged, of an article that does not suit; but as for good Sheep and Lambs they have sold readily for good prices, and I think will continue to do so. But the supply on hand is abundant of Sheep and Lambs, both of a quality that is barely good enough to sell to a farmer for feeding.

Mutton is selling in Washington Market by the carcass from 3 to 8 cents per lb.; Lamb from 9 to 12½, as in quality. JOHN MORTIMORE.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Ashes.                        |  |
| Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....      | \$100 lbs. 5 75 @ 5 51½                |
| Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....    | 5 50 @ —                               |
| Beeswax.                      |  |
| American Yellow.....          | \$ lb. — 29 @ 30                       |
| Bristles.                     |  |
| American, Gray and White..... | 40 @ — 45                              |
| Coal.                         |  |
| Liverpool Orrel.....          | chaldron, — @ 9 30                     |
| Scotch.....                   | — @ —                                  |
| Sidney.....                   | 7 75 @ 50                              |
| Pictou.....                   | 8 50 @ —                               |
| Anthracite.....               | \$ 2,000 lb. 6 — @ 6 50                |
| Cotton.                       |  |
| Ordinary.....                 | Upland. Florida. Mobile. N.O. & Texas. |
| Middling.....                 | 8 8 8 8                                |
| Middling Fair, 10½            | 9½ 9½ 9½                               |
| Fair.....                     | 11 11½ 11½ 12½                         |
| Cotton Bagging.               |  |
| Gunny Cloth.....              | \$ yard, — 12½ @ 13 —                  |



|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>American Kentucky</b> ..... @ -                  |  |
| <b>Dundee</b> ..... @ -                             |  |
| <b>Coffee.</b>                                      |  |
| Java, White..... 14 @ -14 1/2                       |  |
| Mocha..... 13 1/2 @ -14                             |  |
| Brazil..... 10 1/2 @ -12                            |  |
| Maracaibo..... 12 @ -12 1/2                         |  |
| St. Domingo..... (east)..... 9 1/2 @ -10 1/2        |  |
| <b>Cordage.</b>                                     |  |
| Bale Rope..... 7 @ -10                              |  |
| Boit Rope..... @ -20                                |  |
| <b>Cork.</b>  |  |
| Velvet, Quarts..... 35 @ -45                        |  |
| Velvet, Pints..... 20 @ -28                         |  |
| Phials..... 4 @ -16                                 |  |
| <b>Flax.</b>  |  |
| Jersey..... 8 @ -9                                  |  |
| <b>Feathers.</b>                                    |  |
| Live Geese, prime..... 47 @ -48                     |  |
| <b>Flour and Meal.</b>                              |  |
| Sour..... 5 25 @ 26 25                              |  |
| Superfine No. 2..... 5 50 @ 5 75                    |  |
| State, common brands..... 6 50 @ 6 50               |  |
| State, straight brand..... 6 50 @ 6 75              |  |
| State, favorite brands..... 7 @ 7 25                |  |
| Western, mixed do..... 6 75 @ 6 75                  |  |
| Michigan and Indiana, Straight do..... 7 25 @ 7 50  |  |
| Michigan, fancy brands..... 7 50 @ 7 75             |  |
| Ohio, common to good brands..... 7 25 @ 7 75        |  |
| Ohio, round hoop, common..... 9 43 1/2 @ 9 62 1/2   |  |
| Ohio, fancy brands..... 7 7 @ 8                     |  |
| Ohio, extra brands..... 8 25 @ 10 25                |  |
| Michigan and Indiana, extra do..... 8 25 @ 10       |  |
| Genesee, fancy brands..... 7 75 @ 9                 |  |
| Genesee, extra brands..... 9 @ 11                   |  |
| Canada, (in bond)..... 7 @ 7 25                     |  |
| Brandywine..... 8 62 1/2 @ 8 93 1/2                 |  |
| Georgetown..... 8 62 1/2 @ 8 93 1/2                 |  |
| Petersburgh City..... 8 62 1/2 @ 8 93 1/2           |  |
| Richmond Country..... 8 50 @ 8 75                   |  |
| Alexandria..... 8 50 @ 8 75                         |  |
| Baltimore, Howard Street..... 8 50 @ 8 75           |  |
| Rye Flour..... 5 36 1/2 @ 5 50                      |  |
| Corn Meal, Jersey..... 3 75 @ 4 18                  |  |
| Corn Meal, Brandywine..... 4 12 1/2 @ 4 25          |  |
| Corn Meal, Brandywine..... 18 50 @ -                |  |
| <b>Grain.</b>                                       |  |
| Wheat, White Genesee..... 2 30 @ 2 35               |  |
| Wheat, do., Canada (in bond)..... 1 75 @ 1 80       |  |
| Wheat, Southern, White..... 1 85 @ 1 90             |  |
| Wheat, Ohio, White..... 1 80 @ 1 90                 |  |
| Wheat, Michigan, White..... 1 85 @ 2                |  |
| Wheat, Mixed Western..... 1 95 @ 2 00               |  |
| Wheat, Western Red..... 1 35 @ 1 65                 |  |
| Rye, Northern..... 1 18 @ -                         |  |
| Corn, Unsound..... - @ -69                          |  |
| Corn, Round Yellow..... 70 @ -72                    |  |
| Corn, Round White..... 80 @ -81                     |  |
| Corn, Southern White..... 80 @ -83                  |  |
| Corn, Southern Yellow..... 73 @ -74                 |  |
| Corn, Southern Mixed..... 80 @ -                    |  |
| Corn, Western Mixed..... 70 @ -72                   |  |
| Corn, Western Yellow..... - @ -                     |  |
| Barley..... 95 @ 1 08                               |  |
| Oats, River and Canal..... 45 @ -47                 |  |
| Oats, New-Jersey..... 45 @ -46                      |  |
| Oats, Western..... 48 @ -49                         |  |
| Oats, Penna..... 48 @ -49                           |  |
| Oats, Southern..... 48 @ -49                        |  |
| Peas, Black-eyed..... 2 75 @ 2 87 1/2               |  |
| Peas, Canada..... 1 18 1/2 @ -                      |  |
| Beans, White..... 1 50 @ 1 62 1/2                   |  |
| <b>Hair.</b>  |  |
| Rio Grande, Mixed..... 23 @ -23 1/2                 |  |
| Buenos Ayres, Mixed..... 21 @ -23                   |  |
| <b>Hay, FOR SHIPPING:</b>                           |  |
| North River, in bales..... 100 lbs. - 87 1/2 @ - 90 |  |
| <b>Hemp.</b>  |  |
| Russia, clean..... 25 @ 350 -                       |  |
| Russia, Outshot..... @ -                            |  |
| Manilla..... 15 @ -14 1/2                           |  |
| Sisal..... 10 @ -                                   |  |
| Sunn..... 5 1/2 @ -                                 |  |
| Italian..... 290 @ 300 -                            |  |
| Jute..... 120 @ 125 -                               |  |
| American, Dew-rotted..... 250 @ 280 -               |  |
| American, do., Dressed..... 250 @ 280 -             |  |
| American, Water-rotted..... @ -                     |  |
| <b>Hops.</b>  |  |
| 1853..... 28 @ -30                                  |  |
| 1852..... 18 @ -20                                  |  |
| <b>Lumber.</b>                                      |  |
| <b>WHOLESALE PRICES.</b>                            |  |
| Timber, White Pine..... cubic ft. - 22 @ -22        |  |
| Timber, Oak..... 25 @ -30                           |  |
| Timber, Grand Island, W. O..... 25 @ -38            |  |
| Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine..... (by cargo) - 18 @ -22   |  |
| <b>YARD SELLING PRICES.</b>                         |  |
| Timber, Oak Scantling..... M. ft. 30 @ 40 -         |  |
| Timber, or Beams, Eastern..... 17 50 @ 18 75        |  |
| Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked..... 20 @ 25 -             |  |
| Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked..... 20 @ 25 -           |  |
| Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear..... 37 50 @ 40 -     |  |
| Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual..... 30 @ 35 -      |  |
| Boards, North River, Box..... 16 @ 17 -             |  |
| Boards, Albany Pine..... pec. 16 @ 22 -             |  |
| Boards, City Worked..... 22 @ 24 -                  |  |
| Boards, do., narrow, clear ceiling..... 25 @ -      |  |
| Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring..... 25 @ -      |  |
| Plank, Albany Pine..... 26 @ 32 -                   |  |
| Plank, City Worked..... 26 @ 32 -                   |  |
| Plank, Albany Spruce..... 18 @ 20 -                 |  |
| Plank, Spruce, City Worked..... 22 @ 24 -           |  |
| Shingles, Pine, sawed..... bunch, 2 25 @ 2 50       |  |
| Shingles, Pine, split and shaved..... 2 75 @ 3 -    |  |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual..... M. 24 @ 28 -    |  |
| Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality..... 22 @ 25 -     |  |
| Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality..... 19 @ 21 -    |  |
| Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality..... 17 @ 18 -     |  |
| Shingles, Company, 3 ft..... 32 @ 32 -               |  |
| Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft..... 16 @ 16 -               |  |
| Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft..... 22 @ 22 -               |  |
| Staves, White Oak, Pipe..... 65 @ -                  |  |
| Staves, White Oak, Hhd..... 52 @ -                   |  |
| Staves, White Oak, Bbl..... 40 @ -                   |  |
| Staves, Red Oak, Hhd..... 38 @ 3 -                   |  |
| Heading, White Oak..... 60 @ -                       |  |
| <b>Lime.</b>   |  |
| Rockland, Common..... bbl. - @ 87 1/2                |  |
| <b>Molasses.</b>                                     |  |
| New-Orleans..... gall. - 27 @ -                      |  |
| Porto Rico..... 23 @ -30                             |  |
| Cuba Muscovado..... 25 @ -27                         |  |
| Trinidad Cuba..... 25 @ -27                          |  |
| Cardenas, &c..... 23 1/2 @ -24 1/2                   |  |
| <b>Nails.</b>  |  |
| Cut, 4d @ 60d..... lb. - 4 1/2 @ - 5                 |  |
| Wrought, 6d @ 20d..... @ -                           |  |
| <b>Naval Stores.</b>                                 |  |
| Turpentine, Soft, North County..... 280 lb. - @ 5 75 |  |
| Turpentine, Wilmington..... @ 5 50                   |  |
| Tar..... bbl. 3 @ 3 50                               |  |
| Pitch, City..... 2 75 @ -                            |  |
| Resin, Common, (delivered)..... 1 75 @ 1 57 1/2      |  |
| Resin, White..... 280 lb. 2 50 @ 4 75                |  |
| Spirits Turpentine..... gall. - 66 @ -68             |  |
| <b>Oil Cakes.</b>                                    |  |
| Thin Oblong, City..... ton, - @ -                    |  |
| Thick, Round, Country..... @ 28 -                    |  |
| Thin Oblong Country..... @ 33 -                      |  |
| <b>Plaster Paris.</b>                                |  |
| Blue Nova Scotia..... ton, 8 50 @ 3 75               |  |
| White Nova Scotia..... 3 50 @ 3 62 1/2               |  |
| <b>Provisions.</b>                                   |  |
| Beef, Mess, Country..... bbl. 12 @ 13 -              |  |
| Beef, Prime, Country..... 6 50 @ 7 25                |  |
| Beef, Mess, City..... 15 50 @ -                      |  |
| Beef, Mess, extra..... 15 50 @ 17 -                  |  |
| Beef, Prime, City..... 7 25 @ 8 -                    |  |
| Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin..... @ 16 -          |  |
| Beef, Prime, Mess..... tce. 22 75 @ -                |  |
| Pork, Mess, Western..... bbl. 14 37 @ 14 50          |  |
| Pork, Prime, Western..... 12 50 @ -                  |  |
| Pork, Prime, Mess..... 14 50 @ 16 -                  |  |
| Pork, Clear, Western..... @ 15 50                    |  |
| Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels..... lb. - 10 @ -      |  |
| Hams, Pickled..... 8 1/2 @ 9 -                       |  |
| Hams, Dry Salted..... @ 7 1/2                        |  |
| Shoulders, Pickled..... 6 1/2 @ -                    |  |
| Shoulders, Dry Salted..... bbl. 13 @ 16 50           |  |
| Beef, Smoked..... lb. 9 @ 9 1/2                      |  |
| Butter, Orange County..... 19 @ 21                   |  |
| Butter, Ohio..... 12 @ 15                            |  |
| Butter, New-York State Dairies..... 16 @ 19          |  |
| Butter, Canada..... 12 @ 15                          |  |
| Butter, other Foreign, (in bond)..... @ 5 - 9        |  |
| <b>Saltpetre.</b>                                    |  |
| Refined..... @ 6 1/2 @ 8 -                           |  |
| Crude, East India..... 7 @ 7 1/2                     |  |
| Nitrate Soda..... 5 @ 5 1/2                          |  |
| <b>Seeds.</b>  |  |
| Clover..... lb. - 7 @ - 9                            |  |
| Timothy, Mowed..... tce. 14 @ 17 -                   |  |
| Timothy, Reaped..... 17 @ 20 -                       |  |
| Flax, American, Rough..... bush. - @ -               |  |
| Linseed, Calcutta..... @ -                           |  |
| <b>Salt.</b>   |  |
| Turks Island..... bush. - @ -48                      |  |
| St. Martin's..... @ -                                |  |
| Liverpool, Ground..... sack, 1 10 @ 1 12 1/2         |  |
| Liverpool, Fine..... 1 45 @ 1 50                     |  |
| Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's..... 1 72 1/2 @ 1 75       |  |
| <b>Sugar.</b>  |  |
| St. Croix..... lb. - @ -                             |  |
| New-Orleans..... 4 @ 6 1/2                           |  |
| Cuba Muscovado..... 4 @ 6                            |  |
| Porto Rico..... 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2                        |  |
| Havana, White..... 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2                     |  |
| Havana, Brown and Yellow..... 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2          |  |
| Stuart's, Double-Refined, Leaf..... 9 1/2 @ 7 1/2    |  |
| do. do. do. Crushed..... 9 @ -                       |  |
| do. do. do. Ground..... 8 1/2 @ -                    |  |
| do. (A) Crushed..... 9 @ -                           |  |
| do. 2d quality, Crushed..... none.                   |  |
| Manilla..... 5 1/2 @ -                               |  |
| Brazil White..... 6 1/2 @ -                          |  |
| Brazil, Brown..... 5 @ -7                            |  |
| <b>Tallow.</b>                                       |  |
| American, Prime..... lb. - 11 1/2 @ - 12 1/2         |  |
| <b>Tobacco.</b>                                      |  |
| Virginia..... lb. - @ -                              |  |
| Kentucky..... 7 @ 10 -                               |  |
| Mason County..... 6 1/2 @ 11 -                       |  |
| Maryland..... @ -                                    |  |
| St. Domingo..... 12 @ 18 -                           |  |
| Cuba..... 18 1/2 @ 23 1/2                            |  |
| Yara..... 40 @ 45 -                                  |  |
| Havana, Fillers and Wrappers..... 25 @ 1 -           |  |
| Florida Wrappers..... 15 @ 60 -                      |  |
| Connecticut Seed Leaf..... 6 @ 20 -                  |  |
| Pennsylvania Seed Leaf..... 5 1/2 @ 15 -             |  |
| <b>Wool.</b>   |  |
| American, Saxony Fleeces..... lb. - 42 @ 45          |  |
| American, Full-blood Merino..... 40 @ 40             |  |
| American 1/2 and 3/4 Merino..... 34 @ 36             |  |
| American, Native and 1/2 Merino..... 38 @ 30         |  |
| Extra, Pulled..... 40 @ 42                           |  |
| Superfine, Pulled..... 34 @ 36                       |  |
| No. 1, Pulled..... 28 @ 30                           |  |

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## FLAX STRAW.

**FLAX STRAW WANTED.**—THE NEW-JERSEY FLAX Wool Company are prepared to purchase Flax Straw unrotted, either pulled or cradled, by the quantity put up as dried hay in bale; or it will be preferred if broken up and rendered portable. Address, post-paid.

WM. JEPHSON TAYLOR, 44 Wall-st.

## TO NURSERYMEN.

**A FEW BUSHELS CHERRY PITS FOR SALE.** CARE-fully packed for transporting any distance. Address post-paid WM. DAY, Morristown Morris Co. N. J.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

Pat Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.

Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use. Hay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power-presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace—1st. The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d. The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one or two horses.

**GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.**

**TILE MACHINES.**—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF all descriptions and sizes.

**WATER RAMS, SUCTION FORCE, AND ENDLESS-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.**

**CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE EXPRESSLY for the California and Oregon Markets.**

**DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS AND SIZES.**

**CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.**—A newly-patented machine, will harvest 10 or 12 acres per day with one horse.

**HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.**—BULLOCK'S PROGRESSIVE make them by far the best in use.

**THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS COMBINED.**—OF Three Sizes and Prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

**CORN-SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW, AND STALK-CUTTERS** Fanning-Mills, &c., of all sizes.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

**PERUVIAN GUANO.**—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N.Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES,** manufactured at Watertown, Conn. Office and Warerooms, at 343 Broadway, N. Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being exclusively our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following:

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.
2. The perfect manner with which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloths.
3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.

The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office, 343 Broadway.

## MACHINE WORKS.

**M. & J. H. BUCK & CO'S MACHINE WORKS, LEBA NON, N. H.** Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinets, and cabinet work, &c., &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with relishing cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing machine, with the addition of a side cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang saw-mills, flouring and corn mills, hand and power hoisting machines for storehouses, shafting, hangers, pulleys, and mill gearing of all patterns.

**MARTIN BUCK, J. H. BUCK, F. A. CUSHMAN, Wm. DUNCAN,** AGENTS.—R. L. Allen, 189 & 191 Water st.; S. B. Schenck, 133 Greenwich st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine st.; Lawrence Machine shop, 51 Broad st., and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver st.; Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace, 38-W



**SEED BUCKWHEAT** for sale by  
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

### GARDEN SEEDS.

**A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS**, imported and raised for R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

**PEAS**—Early May, Prince Albert, Early Warwick, Early Washington or June, Early Frame or June, Early Charlton, Early Emperor, Biowps Early Dwarf, Dwarf Sugar, Dwarf Blue Imperial, Blue Prussian, Fairbeard's Champion of England, Large White Marrowfat, Black Eyed Marrowfat, and all of Knight's different varieties.

**CORN**—Early Canada, Large Sweet or Sugar, Stowell's Evergreen, Old Colony, Constantinople, White Flint, Yellow Flint, Dutton Browns, and Tuscarora.

**BEANS**—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Refugee or One Thousand to One, Dutch Case Knife, Large Lima, Horticultural Cranberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticultural, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.

**BORCOLE OR KALE**—Green Curled Scotch Kale.

**CALIFLOWER**—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchren.

**CLEURY**—White Solid, New Silver Giant, Large Manchester, Seymour's Superb White.

**CRESS**—Curled or Peppercress, Water or Winter.

**CUCUMBER**—Early Frame, Early White spine very fine, London Long Green, Short Green Prickley, Extra Long Green Turkey, Gerkin or West India.

**Egg PLANT**—Long Purple, and White.

**ENDIVE**—Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavian.

**CARROTS**—Long Orange, White Belgian, Early Horn, Large Aitringham.

**BETTS**—Early Blood Turnip, Flat Bassano, Long Blood Red, Small Long Dark Blood, Yellow Turnip, Early Scarcely.

**ONION**—Large Wethershead Red, White Silver Skin. Yellow Silver Skin.

**TURNEPS**—All of the varieties.

**WATERMELON**—Mountain Sprout, Mountain Sweet, very fine, Long Island, Black Spanish, Citron for preserves.

**TOMATO**—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow, Small Yellow.

**LETTUCE**—Early Curled Silesia, Early White Cabbage, Fine Imperial Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, fine Large Green Ice Head, Brown Dutch, Superb Brown Head, Large India, Ice Coss, Paris Green Coss, Hampton Court.

**MELON**—Green Citron, Pine Apple, Skillman's Fine Netted, Nutmeg, Large Yellow, Cantaloup, Large Musky.

**RADISH**—Wood's Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Salmon, Long White, Naples, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Black Ball Spanish, White Fall Spanish, Rose Colored, China Winter.

**CABBAGE**—Early York or June, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Flat Battersea, Large French Oxheart, Large York, Comstock's Prem. Flat Dutch, Large Drumhead Winter, Large Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or American, True Green Glazed, Fine Drumhead Savoy, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Wakefield, Charlwood's Prem. Flat Dutch.

**SPINACH**—Early Tobolsk, Myatt's Scarlet, Victoria.

**A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS.** 29-31

### BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.

II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.

III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.

IV. The American Rose Culturer. Price 25 cents.

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